INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 308— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 19 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
Dec.	Malwa * ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,953
29 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 ,,	Rampura ..		16,601
,,	Morea * ..		10,953
,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar	Moolton x ..		20,847
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 ,,	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 Apr	Rampura ..		16,601
7 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,00
,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
18 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,57
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10 951
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Moolton ..		20,843

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 30th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£185	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
2 at Mar	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8141

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 60	£ 105
	C	£ 56	£ 98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22987.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
*21st Dec	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st ,, 10 p.m.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan,
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th ,,	Sydney Mara.	Straits & Japan.
8th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
19th Dec.	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th ,,	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
2 at ,,	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
24th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1929 9th Jan.	Ellora ..	Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26Dec.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 ,,	30 ,,
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 ,,
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 ,,	23 ,,
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 ,,
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 ,,	27
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 ,,	31 ,,

* Do not carry passengers
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 Dec.	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10006	10 Jan	27 Jan
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 ,,	10 Feb,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ,, 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonosaki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtao
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO
Manager

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids. etc. cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.
Pay Offices:	
Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband.	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Magaribai H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R P Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed ,, 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	,, 82,74,000	,, 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 94,49,100	,, 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Financial Security absolute.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Wide choice of Policies.
- Low rates of premium.
- High rates of Bonus.
- Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the Bombay Branch: **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS

Claims paid over	Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over	Rs. 400,000

COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

A Sure Cure—

FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/3	Rs. 13.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) *Life Assurance Fund.* Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED To know that the Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society Registered under Act XXI of 1860) trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. For full particulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.

A. 31492.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and EXPERIENCED AGENTS on Pay and Commission to sell Shares of First Class Tea garden in Assam, Dividend declared at 20 p. c. Apply for Particulars to THE NORTH INDIAN TEA AND FINANCE LD., 2, Lalbazar Street Calcutta.

WANTED—For a Middle School, a trained TEACHER, well up in Urdu and Gujarati. Preference will be given to one knowing good English. Apply with copies of certificates (original will have to be shown) to the MANAGING TRUSTEE, Minara Masjid, Nos. 493 and 495, Old Memonwada Road, Corner of Attargallee, Bombay, No. 3

A R1336

WANTED—For the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital one RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, M.B.B.S., with special training in Eye-Work. Also a COMPOUNDDER for the whole time. Apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER, Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, 36-67, Cavel Street, Bombay No. 2.

A R1339

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R1341

WANTED—TRAINED GRADUATE. Apply with testimonials, stating experience, age, caste to PRINCIPAL Kabibai High School, Holichakla Fort. Personal interview daily between 1 and 2 p.m.

A. R1340

WANTED—The services of two female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for two of the district hospitals in Patiala State. Applications, in which the ages of the applicants must be mentioned, accompanied with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the Offg. Director Medical Services, Patiala, at once. Salary per mensem Rs. 125-5-150, with free quarters.

A 31529

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE. LT Bombay 2.

L R1286

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PERFECT HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING attachment. Fits any make of sewing Machine. Easy and quick to operate and attach. Rs. 4/ V.P.P. Free particulars on Application. Dept. C., Rafeik Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 349, Bombay

T R1327

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Christmas) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th December, 1928.

31521

CITY OF KARACHI (INDIA)

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OFFICER.

THE Municipal Council of the City of Karachi invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF OFFICER.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of sound health prior to his engagement.

The appointment will in the first instance be for one year on probation, and if confirmed for satisfactory work, he will be required to execute an agreement for a further period of four years, and thereafter for renewable periods of five years.

The salary of the post is Rs. 1,500/- rising by annual increments of Rs. 100/- to Rs. 2,000/- plus Rs. 150/- Motor Car allowance.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience together with recent photos and with copies of Testimonials (which will not be returned) to be sent to the President, Municipal Office, Karachi, not later than 15th January 1929.

(Sd.) JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 15th December, 1928.

31531

LOST, STOLEN, MISLAID OR DESTROYED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 5 ordinary shares of the LANSDOWNE JUTE COMPANY, LTD., Nos. 16141/5 in the name of Ramkishen Das Daga, belonging to and owned by one Nathubhai Bhawanishanker of Surat, have been LOST, STOLEN, MISLAID or ACCIDENTALLY DESTROYED. The scrip was accompanied with a signed transfer deed by Mr. Daga as seller and Mr. Nathubhai as purchaser. Any person having any right, title or interest in the said shares, on any account whatsoever, is hereby notified to apply to the Managing Agents, Messrs. Bird and Company, at Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, within 15 days from the date hereof, stating the nature of right, title or interest and the manner in which it is derived, failing which application will be made to the Company for issue of a duplicate certificate of the shares in question.

Dated, Surat, 5th Dec. 1928.

R1335

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1928 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as an Extra Ordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That in Article 119 the word "December" be substituted for the word "March."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extra Ordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1929, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a special Resolution.

Dated this 5th day of December 1928.

By Order of the Board,
For CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED,
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

31476

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by Junagadh State, well qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR to take charge of Zenana Hospital. Salary Rs. 450/- p.m., rising to Rs. 550/- p.m., by an annual increment of Rs. 25. Will be provided free quarters and conveyance. The service will be on probation for one year subject to confirmation on satisfactory service. Post is pensionable. Apply with copies of at least three testimonials to the Dewan, Junagadh State, Kathiawad.

Dewan, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 11th December, 1928.

31517

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5047 of 1923.

ODHAVJI VALJI .....Plaintiff.

vs.

PREMSHANKER ODHAVJI BHATT .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari Tenure (The Fazandaris whereof are the Trustees of Bhaidas Sakhidas) registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 7731, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 191, Girgaum Division, containing by admeasurement 134 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 738 and Street No. 1-3-5 and all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Kandewady Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage of the cart belonging to Bhaidas Sakhidas, on or towards the North by the Kandewady Lane aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of Vishwanath Jagannath.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31370

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4108 of 1924.

THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 having its Registered Office, at 5-12, Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SUNDERDAS ANANDJI of 322, Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present, residing at Chembur Road, Ghatkoper, in the Thana District .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 6th day of January, 1925, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,573-11-0 for debt and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said Decree and simple interest at 6 per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS on 27th June, 1928, the balance of the said Decreed amount inclusive of costs amounted to Rs. 2,000-8-8 and interest at 6 per cent per annum on Rs. 4,573-11-0 from 6th January 1925, to 5th September, 1925 and on Rs. 1,535-11-0 from 6th September, 1925, till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 27th day of June, 1928, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house and out-houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Vadneegady, Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 1604, Street Nos. 322, 325, 326 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 6238, New Survey No. 2254, containing by admeasurement 102 square yards be the same little more or less.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 14th day of January, 1929, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The said lands and premises are the subject matter of Suit No. 497 of 1925 filed by the said Sunderdas Anandjee in this Hon'ble Court and are in the possession of Mr. N. H. Moos as Receiver in the said suit.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale and in the event of their being declared purchasers to set off their claim against the purchase price.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Manilal Kher & Sequeira,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

31530

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI FATMABAI, widow and Executrix of the Will of CASSUM ALLIANI CHATAI WALLA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required, within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambekar Street without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 1371, Mandvi Division, New Survey Nos. 2992-2994 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 2598 formerly Street No. 221-25 New No. 65 and containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by a sweepers' passage on or towards the West by the Kambekar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Haroon Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property of the Trustees of Ismail Habib Mosque and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 18th day of December 1928.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

31528.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT AGRIPADA WEST ESTATE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1035 of 1927 (Chhaganlal and anr., vs. Nandlal and ors.) and pursuant to the provisions contained in the Consent Decree dated 2nd August 1928. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises either in one or separate lots:

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land together with building standing thereon situate on plot No. 145 of Agripada West Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 1119 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1—1871 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 4090 (9A) Street No. 148 and bounded on the North-East by plot No. 141 of the Estate agreed to be leased to Virji Jivraj, on the South by Rabasch Street, on the South-West partly by plot No. 96A of the said Estate leased to Aga Haji Hoosein Lari and partly by plot No. 96 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Ramzanally Salemahomed and on the North by land forming a portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3229.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land together with building standing thereon situate on plot No. 147 of Agripada West Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 1054 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4—1865 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4091 (8A) Street No. 928 and bounded on the North-East by plot No. 143 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Hussein Currimbhai, on the South-East by Agripada Chawl Street, on the South-West by plot No. 148 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bhanji Dharamsi Shaparia and on the North-West by land of the said Trusts laid out as service passage and forming portion of lands bearing new Survey No. 3528.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 21927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIKH ABDULLA PAKMODIA STREET.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions of Mr. Alibhai Noorbhai, the surviving Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Rajaballi Alibhai, Gulamali Alibhai, the Surviving Mortgagors, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 10th day of June, 1925, and made between Manekbai Widow of Alibhai Tajbhai, Rajaballi Allibhai, Gulamali Allibhai and Alarakhia, daughter of Allibhai Tajbhai, the last two minors by their guardian Rajaballi Alibhai of the first part and Alibhai Noorbhai and Niamatbai wife of Allibhai Noorbhai of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Saturday, the 22nd December, 1928 at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Sanadi Land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street containing by admeasurement 60 sq. yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 10030 and New Survey No. 4474 Cadastral Survey No. 4276, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6995 and Street Nos. 102, 104, 106 and bounded as follows, i.e., on the North by the property of Khooba Muga on the South by the property of Esoofali Mahomedali on the East by the said Pakmodia Street and on the West by Public Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Thakordas & Daru, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-15 AND 10 P.M.

A. W. Schell presents
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What you see you hear the perfect Synchronisation of Sound and Image.

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A trio whose very deeds will send a chill down the spines of brave men—

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PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

NORMA SHEARER
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LEW CODY
IN
HIS SECRETARY

Wives! What's your husband doing at the office? See this thrilling picture and find out.

NEXT SATURDAY—

RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S
SACRIFICE
Produced by Orient Pictures Corporation

OWING TO GREAT RUSH
CONTINUING SECOND WEEK.
DWARKADAS NARANDAS
PRESENTS
KOHINOOR'S NEW MASTER-PIECE PRODUCTION
DESTINY DEFIED

Written by Mr. MOHANLAL G. DAVE
Featuring Kohinoor's Well-known Stars
Miss PANNA, Miss HIRA, Mr. THOMAS

A Lovely story depicting a person fighting against her fate with patience and perseverance and how her efforts became Successful.

Also a Topical of
LALAJI'S LAST GLIMPSE
Showing
LATE LALA LAJPAT RAI'S FUNERAL PROCESSION as it passed through the over crowded Streets of Lahore to the Ravi side amidst the wailing multitudes

N.B.—This Topical will be shown if censured by the Bombay Board.

TIME: Sat., Sun., and Holiday at 3 p.m. DAILY 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.
Next SATURDAY—KRISHNA FILM
FEMALE FEAT.

A FRIEND IN NEED

Is a friend indeed.

This is what we all know but how many such friends one comes across in these days?

SEE

A FRIEND IN NEED

The Newest Imperial GEM

Written and directed by
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and Starring
ERMELINE

AT

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FROM

NEXT SATURDAY.

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LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S
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FEATURING
Miss GOHAR, Miss JAMNA, Miss HIRA, Mr. NOORMAHOMED and other well-known stars.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.

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SHREE JAGDISH FILM CO.'S SOCIAL PICTURE
"LOVE FLAME"

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s

BRAND NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM

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Will be screened from

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Apply for booking to:—

THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY,

144A, Girgaum Back Road,
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 17.

January	20.23	plus .10
March	20.25	plus .15
May	20.29	plus .13
July	19.83	plus .10
October	19.40	plus .10
Middling Spot	20.50	plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

January	19.60	plus .10
March	19.67	plus .11
Middling Spot	19.40	plus .10

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 17.

New Orleans 9-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

January	19.55
March	19.63
May	19.58

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

January	20.16
March	20.20
May	20.15

New York Noon Call.—

January	20.17
March	20.20
May	20.16

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 17.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	45,000
,, exports to Great Britain	16,000
,, ,, to the Continent	21,000

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January highest 20.24 (at about the close) lowest 20.07 (at the opening).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Steady Market. Trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

8-40 p.m.:—"Market steady, trade fixing. Think prices reasonably safe."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from Liverpool friends dated 17th December 1928:—

Messrs. J. H. Spingman & Co.:—

"Decline caused in consequence of less demand for actual cotton and small speculative demand."

"American trade reports favourable, think the market will improve after the holidays."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"New York cables good demand fright, basis reported steadier."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but steady on better spot demand, and buying by New Orleans."

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

December		10.37—.02
January	10.36	10.40—.01
February		10.41—.01
March	10.39	10.43
April		10.44
May	10.41	10.45 plus .01
June		10.41 plus .01
July	10.37	10.41 plus .01
August		10.33 plus .01
September		10.24 plus .01
October	10.11	10.16 plus .01
November		10.11 plus .01
December		10.10 plus .01
Middling Spot		10.53—.07

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.40—.10
Scinde, Fine	7.65—.10
Scinde, Superfine	7.90—.15
Bengal, Good	7.15—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.40—.10
Bengal, Fine	7.65—.10
Oomra, Good	7.75—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.05—.10
Oomra, Fine	8.35—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.85—.10
Broach, Fine	9.10—.10
Broach, Superfine	9.35—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

December	19.00 plus .16
January	19.00 plus .16
February	19.00 plus 16
March	19.22 plus .18
April	19.22 plus .18
May	19.27 plus .17
June	19.22 plus .17
July	19.31 plus .17
August	19.31 plus .17
September	19.31 plus .17
October	19.21 plus .17
November	19.00 plus .11
December	19.00 plus .11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.55 plus .05

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 17.

Demand Bills	484.75

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot -0/8-5/8 sellers.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Following a rise of 16 points at New York, the local market opened at Rs. 363/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved As. 2 per candy. Later on prices declined to some eight annas on scattered business. Liverpool opened quiet at a rise of 2 points and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 363/4.
Oomra D./J. 322.
Oomra Mar. 328.
Bengal, D./J. 281.
Bengal, Mar. 288.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

The forward market opened for Broach A/M delivery at Rs. 362/10 and ruled easy on scattered selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	361/8
Oomra D./J.	370/4
Oomra March	376
Bengal D. J.	279
Bengal March	286

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

December	244.50+0.70
March	236.60+0.80
June	235.00+0.70

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. S. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 17-12-28	6423000	5824000
,, Yesterday do	45000	35000
Exports to date do	4314000	3642000
Stock at Ports 14-12-28	2364000	2595000
,, Interior Towns do	1233000	1332000
,, Liverpool 14-12-28	814000	876000
Visible Supply 14-12-28	5785000	6127000
Quantity in Sight do	10136000	9657000

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Castorseeds delivery May Opening Rs. 49/7/6 Highest Rs. 49/8 Lowest Rs. 49/5/6 Closing Rs. 49/6

Cottonseeds delivery January Opening Rs. 4/10/6 Lowest Rs. 4/10/3 Closing Rs. 4/11

Cottonseeds delivery May Opening Rs. 4/12/10-1/2 Lowest Rs. 4/12/7-1/2 Closing Rs. 4/13

Groundnut Seeds delivery February Opening Rs. 54/9/6 Highest Rs. 54/11 Closing Rs. 54/6/6

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 15 0
4-1/2 p.c. Loan 1950/55	92 12 6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord	0 17 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 13 9
Attock Oil	1 7 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 3
Undergound Electric Railways	1 6 6
Burma Corporation	0 15 6
Snia Viscosa	1 9 6
Beira Railways	1 5 6
Calico Printers	1 6 9
Marconi International Marine	3 12 6
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Copn.	5 12 6
James Finlay Ord.	5 5 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	2 3 6
Jogai Assam Tea Co.	4 5 0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 10 9
International Rlys. of C. America Ord.	50 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 8 6
British Burma Pets	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3 16 3
Vickers Ord.	0 11 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 0
African Asbestos Trust	1 4 3

Market improving tendency.

Stock of Rubber in London—17,669 tons.

Increase on week—1,152 tons.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 17.

	£.
Copper, English Best Selected	73-3/8
,, Braziers	83
Yellow Metal	67-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	23-1/2

OILS AND CAKES.

EX-GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 526 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 150 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 58 per ton.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 17.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£140-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£89-7/8
Conversion Loan	£78-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£60-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-1/4
Consols	£56
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 17.

Silver.—Market is dull.

Spot	26-3/16
Forward	26-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 17.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Bengal D./J.	281
Bengal March	287
Broach A./M.	363
Oomra D./J.	322
Oomra March	328

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Bengal	—	294	289	281	274
Sind	—	296	291	283	276
Punjab	—	291	286	278	271
Rajputana	—	294	289	281	274
Oomra No. 3	335	330	324	314	—
C. P. No. 1	353	348	342	332	—
C. P. No. 2	344	339	333	323	—

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

100	Birla Bros.	Berar	317
100	R. Doss & Co.	Warora	334
100	Jamshed Mills	Parbhani	310
100	B. Karshandas	Jaora	310
100	Do.	Bengal	286
100	N. Rajaram	Africa	522
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	C. P. No. 2	330
100	Do.	Narwana	287
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Ranala	250
100	Volkart Bros.	Muthia	295
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Nagar	287
100	Forbes & Co.	Dhulia	258
100	Do.	Nagpur	345
100	Do.	Wun	325-1/4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	2,849	50,140	63,165
Central India	589	24,072	28,085
Barsi & Nagar	2,028	33,387	49,074
Hyderabad-Gaorani	414	10,829	16,597
Berar	4,217	185,640	184,610
Central Provinces	3,255	83,697	63,104
Total Oomras	13,352	387,765	404,635
Dholera	267	8,963	20,230
N.-W. Provinces	304	45,040	54,542
Rajputana	453	4,129	9,833
Sind-Punjab	253	8,877	34,755
Broach	103	3,102	2,567
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	6,259	2,600
Westerns-Northerns	.....	5,270	2,945
Cocoanada	.....	1	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	2,711	6,525
Persian	.....	124	2,857
American	.....	1,292	18,590
Egyptian and African	.....	14,573	8,006
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	10	4
Total	14,732	488,116	568,089

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 13th Dec. This year	Last year.
Europe	2,164	187,029	107,298
Japan & China	5,507	343,808	102,964
Coast Ports	150	5,701	6,541
Up-country by Rail	... ...	35,340	26,045
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	30,763	24,323
Total	7,821	602,641	267,171

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

	New ready Red leafy	New ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	305	.....
Bengal Fine	295	.....
Bengal F.G.	290	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	290	.....
Nagpur Fine	340/45	330
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335/40	325
Yeotmal Fine	325	320
Arvi Fine	330	320/25
Amraoti Fine	325	315
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	300
Mulkapur Fine	310/15	300
Khandesh Fine	.....	275
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	.....	.....
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	.....
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
		Old.
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	325
Cambodia	.....	375
Miraj/Sangli	.....	365
Coompta Good	.....	360/65
Jinja	.....	545

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 17.

T T Berlin on London	20.35-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	29.85
T T Milan on London	92.65
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.14
T T London on Prague	163.68

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 17.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery sellers Jan/April 28/0-3/4

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery buyers May/Aug. 28/3

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 Dec.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 273.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268 3/4.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Bank Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-3/4.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 3/16 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 5/8 18th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 25/32 17th inst.
London/Paris 124-15 17th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 3/4 17th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 17th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet. Gold 17th inst. £4-4-11 1/2; 15th inst. £4-4-11 1/2.

Silver London Ready 17th inst. 26 3/16; 15th inst. 26 1/4.

Silver London Forward 17th inst. 26 5/16; 15th inst. 26 3/8.

Silver New York Ready 17th inst. 57 1/4; 15th inst. 57 1/16.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 17th inst. 4 13/32 p.c.; 15th inst. 4 13/32 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 17th inst. 4 1/2 p.c.; 15th inst. 4 15/32 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 3/4 per cent. 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone:—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 18.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-8.

4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/8.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/10.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 100/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/1.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/0/6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/5.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/14.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates 4th January sett:—3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/2/6. 1945-55 Rs. 104/0/0.

Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

3 Months Discounts 4-13/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3/4 per cent.
One Month 4-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Dull. China sold. Prices declined mor efrom absence of bupers than pressure to sell. America offered silver after the price had been fixed.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 17-7/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 17.

Rozario Santa, Fe, per 62-1/2 63 lb. Cargoes.
Shipment sellers December 42/9

Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 63 lb. Cargoes.
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 43/3

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. 47/

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—No offerings.

-NEW INDIA-
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

GREAT INDIAN HOTEL
6, Chittaranjan Avenue, South Calcutta
(South-west Corner of Medical College.)

LARGEST IN CAPACITY — CHEAPEST IN CHARGES

Up-to-date Aristocratic Hotel for Indian Ladies & Gentleman.
CHARGES:—Rs. 0-8-0, 0-12-0, 4-0-0 2-8-0 per DIEM Tele :—"Cosmostyle." Phone:—3671.

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MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES
SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Awarded **GOLD MEDALS.**

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ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, IRON MONGERS & TIMBER MERCHANTS.
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Telephone No. 41001.

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Hydraulic Plant Steam Testing Drilling, Shearing, Shaping and Machines	Rivetting Hammers, Machines, Punching, Screwing, Planing

and 10 Tons Travelling Cranes, etc., etc., which enables us to execute work of the heaviest description with accuracy and despatch.

We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, etc., which we can supply at reasonable rates.

Please ask for Catalogues.

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Novel German Treatment
"Greatest Discovery in Medical Science"
Incurables cured. Our Treatment by Post is a grand Success. Literature Free. Thousands cured of Hysteria, Insanity, Diabetes, Paralysis, Piles, Asthma, Eczema, Leucorrhœa, Venereal Diseases, etc.
Dr. S. CHOWDRY, B.A., M.D., Biochemist, Dhurramtala Street.

Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai, Topiwala.

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ALUMINIUM, and GERMAN SILVER wares of all description manufactured in our own factory; also CIRCLES, SHEETS WIRE, etc.
CAPS of all kinds and embroidered satin and velvet dress and other FANCY DRESS for children.
Famous Raja Ravi Varma PICTURES and pictures of other well-known PRINTERS, also English and GERMAN Pictures, FRAMES and other accessories.
Cotton and silk VELVET, VELVETEEN, Satin, etc.

Business wholesale and retail, Catalogue on application.
Terms cash or V. P. P. or through Bank.
N. B.—Please note, Picture prices are very cheap and competitive. Look sharp.

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FORWARD
Send a remittance for Rs. 15 only to cover charges for 3 months of a one inch single column advertisement to appear once every week in Forward
BUSINESS DIRECTORY PAGE
Under a Suitable Heading
Post this Coupon To-day.

To The Advertising Manager,
Forward. Date .....
Sir,
We advise you to insert the following advertisement once a week in BUSINESS DIRECTORY of "FORWARD" at a charge of Re. 1/4/- per insertion for one year with the option of suspending the same after 3 months with two weeks previous notice.
We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Yours faithfully,
Address
Copy of Advertisement.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Narrow Trading Affair

UNDERTONE QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet some Rs. 2-8 below previous closing prices. In view of X'mas holidays operators are not inclined to operate and prices fluctuated within a narrow limit. There was scattered selling influenced by reports of Labour troubles and prices ruled easy, but later on partially recovered under little covering. The undertone is quiet but steady and it appears that prices are likely to grind at present level for some time. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 867-8 and after declining to Rs. 863-12 recovered and closed at Rs. 865. Fazal opened at Rs. 783-12 and after declining to Rs. 781-4 closed at Rs. 783-12. Pearl opened at Rs. 505 and declined to Rs. 503-2, but closed at Rs. 503-12. Century opened at Rs. 407-8 and after declining to Rs. 404 closed steady at Rs. 405. Tata Iron Defds. opened at Rs. 286-4 and declined to Rs. 285, but improved and closed at Rs. 286-14. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 74-14, but declined As. 8 and closed at Rs. 78-12. Tata constructions were done at Rs. 60. Alcock Rs. 345. Hydro 1,162-8. Indian Cement Rs. 357-8. Burmah Rs. 842-8. Bundi 20-4. Steamer 235 Trams were very steady at Rs. 153-12. Shivrajpur Rs. 27-8. E. D. Sassoon As. 10. Laxmi Cottons were done at Rs. 1,526-4. Kasturchand at Rs. 16. Bharuch Rs. 13-4. Imperial Bank Rs. 1,465. New issues Rs. 361-4. India Bank Rs. 100. Baroda Bank Rs. 841.

The market will be kept open for one hour only on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

Messrs. Satyanarayan Bhuramal in their report make the following remarks:—

"The pall of uncertainty hanging over the textile industry, due to the currents and cross-currents of Capital and Labour, which threaten to carry the industry Heaven alone knows whither, makes the outlook for the investors equally uncertain as far as the shares, of this industry is concerned—shares representing millions of their rupees, locked up in what is now collectively proving such a doubtful venture, assailed as it is, on all sides by British and foreign competition, by short-sighted policies and untractable Labour. And nobody worries about the poor investor—not even the new-found Shareholders' Vigilance Association!

Owing to partial strikes again in a number of mills, prices of these shares sagged on scattered selling by weak holders and some bear pressure. Bulls, while marking time, were not eager supporters. The undertone is not weak."

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Bombay Dyeing 867, 66, 63, 65.
Century 407, 5, 4, 3, 5.
Colaba 145, 46.
Crescent 140.
Fazul 783, 81, 83, 81, 83.
Indore 388.
Madhowji 57.
Nagpur 505.
New Great 236, 34, 36.
Pearl 506, 2, 3, 2, 3.
Simplex 82, 80, 81.
Swadeshi 461, 60.
Burma 843, 41, 42.
Hydro 1162, 61, 62.
Tram 153-2, 53.
Def. 286, 85, 86-14.
Ord. 78-12. 6, 8, 78-12.
Bundi 20-10, 6, 4.
Indian 356, 58, 55, 56, 57.
Katni Ord. 253, 52.
Alcock 350, 47, 45.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedbad Advance (100) Rs. 355
Apollo (50) nil, 5/4 .
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20) 3, 865
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 505.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 405
Crescent (100) Rs. 140.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 146/4.
Dawn (250) 35, 540.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0/10/0
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93/12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9/8.
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13/12) 783-12
Finlay (100) O. 113/12
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 123/12.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 388-12
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 238/12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2.
Kasturchand (50) 16.
Kohinoor (100) 12-1/2 210-10
Laxmi Cotton (20) 765 xd 1525.
Madhowji Dharmsey (180) nil 57-8
Madras United (250) Rs. 25,500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1350.
New Great Mills (250), (100) 23 236-4
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 223/12.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 105.
Pearl Mills (250) 503/12
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362/8
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 85.
Simplex (250) 81/4
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6000
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 x. d. 460
Swan Mills (100) O. 117/8.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,425.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 345
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 842/8.
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 301/4.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) x.d. 235
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 5-0-0
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11/12
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1, x.d. 23/4
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. (100-15c Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682/8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 11/9
Tata Iron Defd. (O) (95) x.d. 286-14
Tata Iron (O) (85) x.d. 78/12.
Tata Iron (O) (85) x.d. 78/12
Tata Iron (O) (85) xd. 78/12
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 57.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 20/4
Central India Mining (10) 12/8
Gwalior Cement (100) 119/6
Indian Cement O. (250) 357/8
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 252/8
Punjab Cement (10) 14/10
United Cement (100) 103.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 168/12.
Shivrajpur (10) 27-8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 136
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 920
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Deab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 703/12.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O (100) 4 p.c. 613/12
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 xd. 153/12.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 330, 1148/12 1162/8
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Power O. (100) 511/4
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/15
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £19/0/0

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Dec/Jan. £19/12/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Quited Dec/Jan. £19/2/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Dec/Jan. £19/2/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-13/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but **IT IS THE BEST.**
Sole Agents :—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,
11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

MERCKOZONE
Hydrogen Peroxide 12 vol. "Merck"
THE "Merck" brand of Hydrogen Peroxide has been a household word in India for many years, but is now so extensively imitated that in the interests of the users, it has been named MERCKOZONE to protect them from worthless imitations closely resembling the well-known "Merck" package.
For all the manifold purposes for which Hydrogen Peroxide is used there is nothing quite so good as MERCKOZONE—insist on having Merckozone and accept no substitutes.
Issued in 4 oz., 10 oz. and 20 oz. patent bottles.
Your Chemist can supply it.

Sore Throat?
Attend to that Sore Throat at once—with Formamint. One or two of these palatable and very refreshing tablets taken every hour will effectively cure the Sore Throat and at the same time prevent infectious diseases, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc.
Buy a bottle to-day
At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

"MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER"
SEND YOUR HOROSCOPE OR THE TIME OF LETTER WRITING; answer for 5 questions about futurity, Re. 1; each extra question As. 4; Annual Reading, (Monthly Details), Rs. 2; for business men (Weekly Details) one year Rs. 10. V.P.P., As. 4, extra.
THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily), writes:—
"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person."
V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, TIRUTTANI, Chittoor District, (S. INDIA).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Prof. Zajti's lecture on Zend Avesta and Magyars—Turan and Iran," at Kama Institute, 6 Ravelin Street, Fort 5-55 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

Prize distribution of Ram Mohan English School, Dr. Deshmukh presiding.

Prof. Francis Zajti's lecture on "Development of the Magyar Psyche" at Kama Institute, 6 Ravelin Street, 5-55 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaum, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Swamiji and Panditji will deliver a lecture on Theism and Atheism.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

In aid of the National Medical College Students Association the Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali will present "Shikka-Katiyar" at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. sharp.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Ramchandra M Bhat is standing as a candidate from the Bhuleshwar "C" Ward, for the ensuing Bombay Municipal Election. He has been a member of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, and an elected member of the Corporation for the last six years. He was elected from the Bhuleshwar Ward at the last election.

PROF. ZAJTI'S LECTURE.

Professor Zajti of Budapest will deliver to-day at 5-55 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, a lecture on "The Development of Magyar Psyche". Muncherji Pestonji Khareghat, Esq., I.C.S. (Retired) will kindly preside. The lecture is open to public.

ALL PARTIES' CONVENTION.

The following 7 members elected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to All India Congress Committee will represent as Delegates to the All Parties' Convention to be held at Calcutta in December 22nd. Messrs. 1. M. N. Talpade, 2. Balubhai T. Desai, 3. Munshi Erza Mahomedali 4. R. S. Nimbker, 5. K. N. Joglekar, 6. Ganapatishanker N. Desai, 7 S. A. Dange. They are expected to leave Bombay on or about 20th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attack 1, deaths nil; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 54.

The total mortality this day last year was 75.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 13th December and is due to arrive here on the 11th January Via usual ports.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Muloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 1 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

The Clan "Mackellar" left Suez, outwards on the evening of 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macvicar" arrived in London on the morning of the 16th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S., Johor, Malacca, Netherlands, Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore via Calcutta will be closed at General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 20th December 1928.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. "Morea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd instant.

TARIFF BOARD

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representatives of the Bombay Type Foundry Owners' Association, the Gujarathi Type Foundry, the New Anand Sagar Type Foundry and the Javjee Dadajee Type Foundry at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 19th December, 1928, in the office of the Board in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS

FACILITIES FOR VOTING TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"The Government of Bombay have directed that Government servants who are entitled to vote at the forthcoming General Ward Elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation should be allowed, if necessary sufficient time off duty on the Polling Day to record their votes."

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY IN JANUARY

Khaddar and Swadeshi (Arts and Crafts) Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to carry on an intensive propaganda for the boycott of British goods and the promition of Swadeshi and one of the items in its Programme is the holding of Exhibition or Bazar in different parts of the city, and it has been decided to hold the same in January next.

Dealers in pure and genuine Indian made articles are requested to be good enough to arrange to exhibit the articles in which they deal in at this Exhibition and help us to make it a success. Further information can be had from the Secretary, Khaddar and Swadeshi Sub-Committee, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY

The annual gathering of the Six Co-operative Credit Societies, viz., the Varad, the Tardeo Mill-workers, the Petit New Compolnd Mill-workers, the Shri Karuneshwar Prasadik, the Maharashtriya Nabhik and the Konkanastha Tillori Kunbi Co-operative Credit Societies, all conducted under the supervision of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Saturday, when Mr. P. B. Gothaskar, B.A., of the Royal Asiatic Society presided. About 150 members from these Societies attended. After the minutes of the last gathering were read, Mr. Kolhatkar of the Social Service League read the consolidated report of the work done by these societies giving the following figures of transaction done by these societies during the year ending 31-3-1928:—Members 478, Share Capital 6,266, Deposits received 9,478-6-7, Deposits returned Rs. 2,681-1-5, Loans advanced Rs. 28,068-10-0, Loans paid Rs. 15,450, Profit Rs. 1,433-10-8, Reserve Fund Rs. 3,361-7-7, and the whole transaction Rs. 27,857-2-3. Messrs. V. N. Vagal, S. L. Varadkar, B. L. Nore and G. V. Mali addressed the gathering explaining the different aspects of co-operation.

Prizes were distributed by the President to the members who were regular in paying their instalments of loans.

The President exhorted the members to be regular in repayment, to scrutanise carefully the membership and keep deposits in their respective societies. After a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated with light refreshments.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

The following contributions towards the above School have been received:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 5,42,880-3-7; The Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 200 The Seth Damodardas Tapidas Charitable Trust Rs. 125; Messrs. K. & J. Cooper Rs. 75; Mr. Meghji Thoban Rs. 50; Mr. Dinshaw Rustomji Vachha Rs. 25; Seth Chimanlal Damodardas Rs. 25; "Anonymous" Rs. 25; A Zorastrian Rs. 10; Sums of and under Rupees five Rs. 7; Total Rs. 5,43,422-3-7.

CHARITY CONCERT FOR POOR ELPHISTONIANS

The Covernton Social Service League of the Elphinstone College gave a charity concert in aid of the Elphinstone College Poor Students' Fund in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday evening. A well-attended audience appreciated the good programme provided for the occasion. Mrs. Merchant gave some delightful vocal items which won for her the applause of the audience. Professor Kapileshwari and others gave several items of Indian music. Miss Kapadia also contributed towards the success of the entertainment.

A BOY PRODIGY.

Master Vakil, a young lad hardly in his teens, kept the audience spell-bound by his delightful rendering of a few violin and piano solos. Much credit is due to his instructor Mr. D. J. Pereira. Messrs. M. G. Monani and Kapadia, the Secretaries of the Covernton Social Service League spared no efforts in augmenting the Poor Students' Fund of the Elphinstone College.

Ahmedabad.—About 500 operatives of the Gujarat Ginning Mill have struck work since Monday as a protest against the alleged blackening of the face of a workman.—A. P.

INDIAN AND BRITISH CAPITALISTS UNITED

DEMAND OF EXECUTIVE ACTION

CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR ON THURSDAY ABOUT MILL SITUATION

We are reliably informed that the deputation of British and Indian Chambers of Commerce that was to have interviewed His Excellency the Governor of Bombay this morning will see him on Thursday or Friday afternoon. We also understand that there is no disagreement between the two chambers, and that they are in complete accord as to what to place before His Excellency regarding the present mill situation.

MILLOWNERS' SPOKESMEN

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

Further inquiries in regard to the joint deputation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber show that the deputation might wait on His Excellency on Thursday or Friday. The Deputation was to have met the Governor on Wednesday but His Excellency found that day inconvenient. Thursday or Friday has now been finally chosen. The Indian Merchants' Chamber will be represented on the deputation by Mr. L. B. Tairsee, President, Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji, Vice-President and Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas.—Free Press

20,000 MEN ON STRIKE

ELEVEN MILL CLOSED

There was no change in the mill strike situation on Tuesday. Out of the mills on strike Petit and Crown Mills resumed work on Tuesday while the following eleven mills employing about 20,000 men continued strike, viz., Standard, Century, Pearl, Pabani, Crescent, Shapurji, Kohinoor, Bradbury, Sassoon, Apollo and David. The mill area was patrolled by police motor lorries and mounted police force as usual.

GOVERNOR TAKES ROUND OF DOCKS

SIR F. SYKES PAYS VISIT TO GENERAL MOTORS ASSEMBLY PLANT

An interesting visit of inspection to the Port Trust property was paid by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes this afternoon, when he was accompanied by Mr. W. H. Neilson, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, and Captain Sir E. E. J. Headlam, late director of the Royal Indian Marine, and other principal officials of the Port Trust.

The inspection occupied fully two hours, as the different docks in turn were visited including the Cotton depot buildings situated on Sewri Reclamation.

His Excellency and his party finally visited the new Assembly Plant of General Motors India Limited, which is also located on Port Trust land, where he was received by Mr. G. K. Howard, the regional director, Mr. G. C. Seers, the managing director, and Mr. F. L. Hopkinson, the assistant managing director. The party was conducted through the plant and took a very great interest in the various assembly operations which were being performed at the time.

After being photographed, the Governor and his party drove away.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 15th December 1928 848,000; Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 15th December 1928 19,009,000

Total: Remittances during the week ending 15th December 1928 848,000; Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 15th December 1928 19,009,000.

SHRADDHANAND WEEK

CELEBRATIONS TO BEGIN ON SUNDAY NEXT

The Secretary of the Swami Shraddhanand All-India Memorial Trust, writes from Shraddhanand Bazar, Delhi:—

"A week more and the Day of Sacrifice on which Swami Shraddhanandji laid down his life will be celebrated all over India. The Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha Delhi has requested us to observe fast on that date and hold public meetings for ofering prayers for Swamiji. Pandit Indra Vidyavachaspati Secretary, All-India Aryan League, has also announced the celebration of the Shraddhanand Week ending on the 30th Dec.

I will request all bodies to co-operate and held joint memorial service for Swamiji in the evening of 23rd inst. and conclude the celebration on 30th inst.

All the money that is collected on the occasion may be earmarked and sent to the central office.

DOCTOR'S SUIT AGAINST CORPORATION

CLAIM OF RS. ONE LAKH

MR. COLTMAN COMMENCES ARGUMENTS IN CASE

The final stage was reached in the Municipal Health Officer's [illegible] at the High Court on Tuesday when evidence was finished and arguments were commenced by counsel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Haveliwala who along with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was deputed by the Standing Committee to go into Dr. Balsara's case, said that they did not call for any explanation from Dr. Balsara before making up their minds on the record of the Commissioner's enquiry. The record merely stated that Dr. Balsara put no questions to Bapubhai Desai. There was nothing to show that Dr. Balsara was stopped by the Commissioner from putting any question.

Q.: Did it lead you to think that Dr. Balsara did not question the veracity of Mr. Bapubhai's evidence?—Yes.

Q.: And it was on that supposition that you came to the conclusion you did?—Yes.

Proceeding Mr. Haveliwalla said that if he had known that Bapubhai was employed by the Commissioner to trap Dr. Balsara, that would not have affected his conclusion. He did not remember if he had taken any part in examining Dr. Balsara when he gave his explanation before the Standing Committee.

Sir Byramji Jijibhoy who was Chairman of the Standing Committee at the time, next gave evidence for the Corporation.

GAVE EVIDENCE IN HALTING MANNER.

Examined by defendants' counsel, Mr. Coltman, witness said Dr. Balsara gave his explanation before the Committee in a halting and rambling manner. After hearing him thoroughly for half an hour the Committee was convinced that the charge against him was true.

Q.: Did he ask for further opportunity to defend himself?—No. If he had asked, it would have been granted.

Q.: Did he complain that the Commissioner had not given a fair hearing?—No.

Proceeding Sir Byramji said that Dr. Balsara came to see him before the Standing Committee met. But witness sent him word that as they would be deliberating on his case, he wanted to keep an open mind and would not see him. Witness' brother was well-known to Dr. Balsara, as they were both together in England.

Mr. Desai: We have had your story about his rambling and halting explanation. But I want to test it. Can you tell what his explanation was?

Witness said he could not recollect it.

This finished the evidence in the case.

MR. COLTMAN'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Coltman then submitted his arguments on behalf of the Corporation.

He said that the plaintiff's complaint about the defective nature of the Commissioner's enquiry could not stand. The Municipal Act which provided for the dismissal of officers on sufficient cause and did not contemplate a judicial trial as in a court of law.

Mr. Coltman then referred to the decision in Osgoor vs. Nelson (5, House of Lords), which laid down that there must be only a fair enquiry and nothing more.

'Ex-hypothesi', said Mr. Coltman, it must be presumed that the Commissioner did not come to an enquiry with an absolutely free and open mind in relation to the matter, as he was the administrative head. It would be perfectly absurd, therefore, to argue that the enquiry under this Act must be a judicial enquiry.

THREE REQUIREMENTS.

The House of Lords laid down three requirements, namely, (1) there should be some evidence, (2) plaintiff should have had a fair opportunity of defence, (3) and there must be a fair enquiry.

If these conditions were fulfilled, said Mr. Coltman, the Commissioner should be protected as was laid down in the House of Lords' case. Otherwise if the protection is not given to such public authorities who are these powers of dismissal, these powers would remain unexercised, and the consequences to the public would be dangerous.

Mr. Justice Kemp interrupting remarked: "I would not be threatened by the consequences. What do I care if the powers are not exercised? I care two straws for the result. I am merely concerned with administering the law.

Mr. Coltman proceeding said that no stricter procedure should be required in such an enquiry than in judicial proceedings. No Appeal Court would upset a decision of the Lower Court simply because a question was disallowed in examining a witness. The same rule should be applied here. The only test was whether there was any miscarriage of justice. Dr. Balsara had not complained to the Standing Committee that he was not given a proper hearing by the Commissioner. He had an opportunity to have his grievance redressed, but he did not take advantage of it. He could not therefore now make a point of it.

The Court then rose for the day.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19 1928

Do you wish to be regarded as "sober-minded citizens of India, my friends, who daily follow my comments on men and manners? If you do, you must clearly understand that, according to the doctrine enunciated by His Excellency Lord Irwin, you will forfeit any claim to sober-minded citizenship if you cry out "Go Back Simon" and hold processions protesting against the Commission.

• • • •

In England, at election times in particular, sober-minded citizens of that land of Angels put up placards about "the salting of Balfour's tail" and give expression vocally and in print to language beside which "Go Back Simon" is the mildest of mild phrases as an expression of political resentment.

• • • •

The Viceroy says in his oration before the European Association of Calcutta that the Boycott demonstrations are "not a dignified protest of responsible persons and cannot convince Parliament of the justice of India's claims."

• • • •

I presume, according to the mentality of the self-imposed Trustees of India, "responsible persons" are those who do 'pooja' before the Simon Seven and help officialdom in India in memorising the strength of the boycott.

• • • •

As regards the British Parliament being convinced of "the justice of India's claims", so long as India does not oppose with self-respect and determination the attempt to browbeat her, Britain can have little regard for India. Self-government has never been given by the rulers to the ruled. It has been snatched away by the latter, much to the chagrin of the former.

• • • •

However, I am glad to learn from so distinguished an authority as Sir John Simon that the Commission has already made one point plain.

• • • •

Lord Irwin says that the Commission "has already made it plain that it has no other desire, but to render a faithful account to Parliament of India's aspirations." And let the Commission also render a faithful account of the feeling of utter disgust expressed by the vast multitude of Indians at the infliction of an All-White Inquisition upon India and of the failure of the bureaucracy to get up 'tamashas' in honour of the Commission. Will the Simon Seven dare to do it?

• • • •

It was recently reported that a new island which made its appearance off Wellington, New Zealand, disappeared again.

• • • •

It saw somebody on a British steamer just happening to come along, I suppose, waving a flag in his hand. The poor little island did not want to become a part and parcel of the "British Dominions Overseas" and quietly disappeared.

• • • •

A statistician has discovered that there are five million women in China with hardly a stitch of clothing to wear. Why can't Miss 1928 in Europe and America come to the rescue and ship to China the clothing which she finds superfluous?

• • • •

"Is he is good driver?"

"Well, when the road turns the same time he does, it's just a coincidence."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 3 Up.

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 18.

The January contract is now approaching maturity January being 40 above July buyers were unwilling to accept notices. The market registered some decline on liquidation but in the afternoon prices hardened on active support and closed at a rise of 3 points.

Price fluctuations in January: Opening 20.21; 20.25; 20.27; 20.18 and 20.13. Closed 20.26.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool Dec. 18.

The Liverpool futures market opened bearly steady at a rise of 2 points. There was some liquidation which showed a decline of 1 point from the opening level. At this level there was fairly good support from trade interest and prices improved and were quoted 3 points higher. Towards the end there was renewal of long liquidation and the market closed at a net decline of 1 point against New York January quoted 20.18.

Price fluctuations in January contract:—Opening 10.32 10.41 10.43. Closing 10.39.

BOMBAY

11 P. M. Bombay Dec. 18.

The local market showed considerable decline influenced by report of heavy ginnings and expectations of Bearish Govt. Crop Report.

Money market is keeping firm and also our prices are Rs. 25 below parity still there exists Bearish sentiment and operators are carrying large straddle sale.

The market declined to Rs 368 for Broach A.M. and closed at Rs. 369-0-0

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK. JANUARY.

	Dec. 18.
Previous Closing Rate	20.23
To-day's Opening Rate	20.21
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing Rate	20.26
Difference	plus 03.

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 18.
Previous Closing Rate	10.40
To-day's Opening Rate	10.42
Difference	plus 02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.39
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectations	Rs. 363-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 18.
Silver Ready	26-4-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver Forward	26-6-0
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay Dec. 18.
First Settlement	59-6-0
Second Settlement	59-10-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19 1928

PROBLEMS OF CONSTITUTION.

The literature on Indian constitutional problems is fast increasing and among the latest additions to it may be mentioned a book entitled "A Few Suggestions on The Problem of the Indian Constitution" by Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Ecom. London), Reader in Civics and Politics, University of Allahabad. Dr. Beni Prasad is already well-known as the author of "History of Jehangir," "The Theory of Government in Ancient India" (Post-Vedic) and "The State in India." His latest book is of a more popular and practical character and in the writing of it he has evidently derived considerable benefit from his first-hand study of the Constitutions and political institutions of foreign countries like England, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia which he recently visited. His intimate knowledge of the present political conditions in India, his valuable research in India's past history and politics, and his searching examination of foreign constitutions have produced an excellent book which every student of Indian politics can read with much profit. The book does not present a cut and dried Constitution for India but discusses lucidly the general principles, which should underlie any good Constitution. It has many of the features of popular text books on Political Science but differs from most of them in discussing political principles at every stage in their relation to Indian conditions. Another special feature of the book is the frequent reference to foreign Constitutions for purposes of analogy and contrast. As such the book is an excellent supplement to text books like those by Leacock or Gettel on the one hand and, on the other, to a Constitution like that framed by the Nehru Committee.

The author envisages an ideal of a Commonwealth of India, predominantly on a Federal basis, with all the Indian States as integral parts of the Federation. He says: "The States cannot and should not be expected to part with the autonomy which they enjoy under treaties, engagements, and sanads. They must be adjusted into the general system so as to guarantee to them the amount of independence they already enjoy . . . . . In such a contingency treaties will be deemed part of the Constitution, as the Treaty of Versailles is part of the present German Constitution or the Treaty with Great Britain is part of the Constitution of the Irish Free State." To counteract possible separatist tendencies in a predominantly Federal Commonwealth, the author makes an interesting suggestion that an advisory organisation may be created representing all provinces and States. He says: "The experience of International gatherings, of the Imperial Conferences, of old Australian and Canadian organisations proves that advisory bodies of such a character can go a long way to remove misunderstandings, to open fresh avenues of co-operation and to bring the respective administrations into line." Such an organisation will be useful both before and after the Indian States choose to join the Federation.

One of the best chapters in the book is that which deals with Rights and Duties, with special reference to the rights of minorities. It briefly reviews the Constitutions of several States and the Peace Treaties made after the World War, with regard to the rights of minorities. As we have pointed out before, all these Constitutions and Treaties safeguard minority rights in clauses corresponding to the Declaration of Rights in the All-Parties' Constitution. And these safeguards only refer to the minorities' freedom of worship, their right to use and teach their own languages and to have adequate educational facilities given them. But no Constitution refers to communal electorates, or the guaranteed right of any communal minority to a share in representation or administrative posts. Identical in all essentials, the general religious and cultural guarantees, says the author, obtain in Poland, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Albania, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and elsewhere." For an instance, the Czecho-Slovak Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience and creed (Article 121) religious, social and linguistic liberty to all (Article 130-32), equal civil and political rights and equality before the law to all (Article 128), equality of all religious confessions before the law (Article 124), "though it is allowed that the performance of specific religious rites may be prohibited if they conflict with public order or public morals." (Article 125). The essence of these Constitutions is that, while protecting the civic, religious and cultural rights of all, including specifically the minorities, they make a clean sweep of all differential treatment. Thus Article 7 of the new Austrian Constitution declares all Austrian citizens equal before the law. "Privileges based upon birth, sex, rank, class or religious belief are abolished." The very first clause of the Hungarian Decree of August 21, 1919, lays down: "All Hungarian citizens have completely equal rights. The fact that they belong to a racial minority cannot give them any privileges nor expose them to disabilities." Dr. Beni Prasad will do a service to the country by publishing a pamphlet dealing specifically but exhaustively with the vexed question of the rights of the minorities in India and abroad.

DISGRACE TO JOURNALISM

Journalism, like every noble profession, has its black sheep. The Anglo-Indian Press, for instance, never misses an opportunity of fanning the flames of communal passions. It misrepresents Indian aspirations and vilifies Indian leaders in a manner unworthy of the journalistic profession. We are, however, concerned to-day with the activities of a section of the Vernacular Press—a very small section, which, because of the method it follows, unfortunately, enjoys some measure of popularity among a certain class of readers. The methods followed are as disgraceful as they are amazing. The commissioner surveyed ... consist in publishing statements and comments about certain Indian States and rulers which are a medley of truth, half-truths and lies. There is misrule in a number of Indian States and there are Ruling Princes who are not a credit to their Order. We are, of course, not referring to legitimately severe criticism of such States and Princes which Nationalist papers, including "The Chronicle," have been publishing and will continue to publish. We refer to that small section of the Vernacular Press which has made it its rule to publish regularly deliberate and gross misrepresentations and outrageous lies about Indian States and their rulers prompted by a motive which is notorious. The "Taquat," a Urdu Weekly published from Delhi, is a paper which belongs to this class. In its recent issues of November 16 and 24 and December 8 and 16 it has outdone itself. Along with reprehensible misrepresentations of some other States it has published statements about the administration of the Bhopal State, alleging that the interests of the Muslims in the State are ruthlessly sacrificed and raising the cry of religion in danger—statements which everyone who knows anything about that State will regard as mischievous distortions of facts and palpable lies. Nor is that all. The paper has gone further and published slanders about the personal character of His Highness the Nawab Saheb which are an outrage on public decencies and the Indian Press. Those who know the Bhopal State, which is now one of the best administered States in the country and its progressive and high-minded ruler, will treat these lies and slanders with the contempt they deserve. But the Indian Press owes a duty to itself to denounce those papers responsible for publishing such lies and slanders as a disgrace to their profession and to appeal to the general reading public not to patronise them.

A PROCESSION OF MEDIATORS.

The latest cables regarding the serious dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay express the fear of the inevitability of war despite efforts to avoid it. The extreme gravity of the situation from the point of view of peace is obvious enough. But there is one fact which provides a comic element to the impending tragedy. The crisis has awakened a whole host of "mediators" to the necessity of acting the officious Mrs. Grundy in the name of Peace—an ideal which many of them pursue with a remarkably energetic zeal when it does not concern them direct. We can appreciate the anxiety of the Pope: we can also understand the worry of the pan-American Conference but the solemn solicitude of the President of the Argentine, King Alfonso of Spain and the Spanish Dictator is rather amusing. The parties concerned as also Argentine and Spain are members of the League of Nations and yet the desire of these two latter to blow their own trumpet of peace was so all-absorbing that they quickly forgot, even as Bolivia and Paraguay did, their obligations to the League of Nations which was badly in need of being backed by all its members in its efforts to restore peace. For the second time in the history of the League a real crisis has occurred and the response of its members is either indifference towards the crisis or the neglect of the League itself. There seems to be none so poor as to do it homage. What a tragic fate! The tragedy is brought into greater relief by the news that both the countries, now at loggerheads on account of what must appear to third parties to be a minor matter of difference, are willing to accept mediation. That they should look to the pan-American Conference as the mediator and not to the League of Nations is an illuminating commentary on the value they place on the Geneva body.

ELECTION PSYCHOLOGY.

The Bombay Corporation cannot be congratulated on the light-hearted manner in which it scrapped its own resolution of six months ago about a public crematorium. The main justification for such a crematorium was and is that it would relieve pressure upon the present crematorium during epidemics and that the so-called untouchables are not allowed to be cremated there. A public crematorium for all Hindus could in no sane sense wound the orthodox Hindus, who need not at all use it if they did not so wish. And it is no more irreligious or un-Hindu to prefer gas to fuel than it is to prefer electric lights in temples to oil lamps mentioned in the Shastras. If any opposed the scheme on financial grounds, they could have accepted the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, referring the financial aspect of the scheme again to the Standing Committee. The fact is that the mover of the resolution rescinding the last one chose his time well and knew the sort of men he had to deal with. He knew full well that, with the general election ahead, several of his colleagues would think ten times before opposing his motion. It is this fact that we regret most, that some of our esteemed Corporators smother their convictions and pamper all sorts of superstitious beliefs and prejudices to grab a few votes. A public crematorium is bound to be restored soon. But it may take longer to restore moral ...

KARACHI TO KABUL.

TRAVEL THROUCH AFGHANISTAN.

(BY SORAB K. H. KATRAK, KARACHI).

(The following article is reproduced from the advanced sheets of the *Bulletin* of the "Iran League" kindly supplied by the Editor.)

III*

The Bungalows at Paghman being very few and the hotel convenience very limited, hundreds of people were accomodated in small tents specially provided for by the Government at the very nominal rent of about a rupee per day. From early morning the band started playing and the people in the tents were up getting ready for the day's enjoyment. There was not a function where their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan were present, thus giving a proof of their hearty participation in their people's enjoyment.

AN UNOSTENTATIOUS MONARCH.

One afternoon as we were at lunch in our hotel, I saw his Majesty the King at the dining room. A little lad of about ten evidently well brought up, at once got up and bowed him as a mark of respect. The King wishing not to attract any attention of those present beckoned him to sit down but it was too late and by that time the whole of the dining room was aware of his Majesty's presence and every one stood up. His Majesty looked shy and stealthily made his way to the nearest table and sat down to lunch with some friends. Here was the secret of the success of the King, whom his people adore for his simplicity and democratic disposition when he comported himself as King *of the people*. In the tea house similarly their Majesties used to come at any moment and quietly walked on to the nearest table and chatted with the people with as much simplicity as if they were one of them. They moved among them in the big garden, shook hands with any who was bold enough to extend his arm to them and made themselves so agreeable that all round people blessed them for their character lauding them in the highest terms possible.

After ten full days of enjoyment and feasting with our numerous Afghan friends to describe which, all in detail, would fill a volume, we came back to Kabul for business. My work used to carry me through the bazaar daily. It was a peculiarly Eastern bazaar, with narrow dirty lanes containing small shops on either sides; scarcely any light and fresh air. All kinds of trade are carried on in this bazaar. There are shop-keepers, provision merchants, fruit dealers, paan and pillao vendors, iron-mongers, carpenters, boot-makers, tailors, silver smiths, scent-dealers, meat shops, grain shops, sugar and tea merchants, money-lenders, in short, the whole of the trade of Afghanistan is transacted in this bazaar where I had always to hold a kerchief to my nostrils, and where the smell was so very peculiar and offensive that I breathed more freely when I came out of it.

TRADE ROUTES.

The main import trade of Afghanistan is of tea, sugar and matches and candles, piecegoods, hardware machinery, etc. The export consists of carpets made at Herat and other places, hides and skins, as well as beautiful furs and fruits. Fruit is really a fine commodity trade for Afghanistan and but for it poorer classes would starve, as they have very little income and they are so content that they practically subsist on a big naan or bread worth a pice and watermellon known as garma in Afghanistan worth about As. 2. These fruits are carried on donkeys, camels and motor cars from Kabul to Peshawar and from Kandhahar to Chaman whence they find their way to various places in India. Like in India, one has to bargain for things a considerable time in Afghanistan markets. It is generally safe to start with half the price asked for and though you may be called back once or twice by the shopkeepers they eventually close the bargain for two-thirds of the price originally demanded.

Amid all our novel experience in Af-

(Continued on page 10.

*The previous articles appeared on the 3rd and the 7th instant.

THE DAWN OF THE ORIENT

AWAKENED CONSCIOUSNESS OF ASIA.

(BY JOACHIM ALVA, Law College, Bombay).

I.

A new star is shining in the East! Asia, so long the classic home of despotism and stagnation now presents a scene of phenomenal change. Signal and significant tokens of evolution are visible in the body politic of every Eastern country. The distinct transformation that has been effected on the face of the Orient within almost an exceedingly short space of ten years, is fraught with immense possibilities for the future. The East that was hitherto torn asunder into factious camps is throbbing with a new life, and the way to the effective consolidation of all her forces will now be much smoothened.

The pathetic contentment of the teeming millions of Asia is fast becoming a thing of the past. She is not passive; she is terribly active. Asia will be no longer the despicable tool of foreigners, solely governed in their interests, the congenial ground of exploitation for the swarm of their traders and industrialists, the hapless prey of alien intrigues. In short, docile Asia will soon cease to play the second fiddle to the tune of an aggressive West, and shall never be content unless allowed to shape her own future destiny.

EASTERN AWAKENING CAUSES WESTERN RESTLESSNESS.

The rapid political and social evolution taking place in Persia and Turkey under masterful rulers, the striking energy with which that far-sighted ruler King Amanullah is attempting to harness the forces of modern progress to the ancient country of the Afghans, the triumphant success of the Nationalists in China and the eagerness of Japan to steal a march over all her sister countries in the East—all these are happenings of immeasurable importance in the history of Mankind. This boundless change in the East has roused the "zealous custodians of the superior White civilisation", and made them wary and restless. They put down and brand the struggle as the "Revolt of Asia", which must be ruthlessly stamped out by means of the divinely-ordained machinery of Western civilisation. Passionate and vigorous appeals are made to the determined advocates of the theory of Occidental hegemony, to stem the tide of Eastern progress, which is held up as a sweeping menace to European civilisation.

TURKEY LEADS THE WAY.

Turkey carries off the palm in the race for modern progress in the Orient. Turkey under the benevolent sway of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha is beyond our reach owing to the limits which geography has imposed upon her, but she is nevertheless an important and indispensable unit of the Eastern entity. 'The Kemalist Modernisation of Turkey', forms an epoch-making chapter not only in the history of Islam but also in the entire stretch of Oriental history. The end of the Great War had thrown Turkey in the throes of anarchy and disintegration, which culminated in the disaster of the Greek Army invading Smyrna in September, 1922 under the behest of the League of Nations. Opportunities make the man, so runs the old maxim; and here was the opportune time for Kemal Pasha to establish his lasting fame, by flouting the decision of the League and spurning the threats of Mr. Lloyd-George. The Greek Army was routed and the illustrious General Kemal Pasha emerged triumphant in his grim struggle against the combined European onslaught. By his famous "coup d'etat", of November 3, 1922, Kemal deposed Sultan Mahomed VI., and made himself Dictator—an event which occurred soon after another equally important event, viz., Mussolini's "Fascisti March on Rome". Turkey was established a Republic under the presidency of her saviour, Kemal Pasha, and by March, 1924, the hand-in-glove connection of Islam with Turkish politics which had weathered many a storm for centuries before, was cut in twain with the abolition of the Caliphate. Kemal undoubtedly raised a fierce storm all over the Islamic world, but he stood undismayed and unbeaten.

Turkey has now won a place among the nations of Europe through the achievements of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The new State under Kemal has not only finally divorced religion from politics, but has embarked on a career of social and economic progress, throwing off all the restraints imposed upon her by the lust of European powers. Kemal has almost fulfilled the great mission on which he was called upon by his countrymen and has perfected the resemblance between the Turk and the European. The abolition of the Koranic Penal Code, the expulsion of the thousands of "fakirs" who grew fat on the properties of mosques, the declaration of Friday as a full working day, the adoption of the Christian Era and the Gregorian Calendar, the complete

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day.

Test of British Sympathy.

Whether or no Mr. Haji succeeds in putting his Bill for the reservation of coastal traffic on the Statute Book, the country must heartily congratulate him on the service that he has already indirectly rendered. The Bill has acted as a test of the honesty of our masters' professions. It has had the good fortune of provoking the opinion of almost every one that counts and it has succeeded, by reason of the attention that British commercial interests are bestowing on it, in clearing the air of a considerable amount of canting humbug about British sympathy for Indian progress. The Bill has now achieved the distinction of being violently opposed by no less a personage than His Excellency the Viceroy.

Propaganda In High Places.

Lord Irwin criticises it because it advocates "heroic or even dangerous methods." This straight criticism we can understand because it epitomises the views of British Chambers of Commerce and Lord Inchcape, but we doubt whether his doctrinnaire and meaningless apology for the worthy "ambition" which is 'the main impulse behind the bill" is anything more than an attempt to take the edge off his real inclinations. His Excellency has needlessly taken the trouble to apologise for his views. If he had confined himself to the dangers of the Bill he should have helped his own countrymen as well as Indians. As it is, the speech is nothing but an instance of how propaganda in high places is now afoot to deny Indians even the smallest opportunity to start on an industrial enterprise like a national mercantile marine, an enterprise which Western nations have considered essential to their well being.

The Raja of Panagal.

The sudden death of the Raja of Panagal removes a most prominent figure in the politics of Southern India for about a decade. Passionately resenting the extreme caste prejudices of the Hindus of the South, he strove mightily to retrieve the social and political status of the non-Brahmins. The Non-Co-operation movement gave him an opportunity with regard to the Councils which he was not slow to turn to advantage. Installed in power as Chief Minister for six years, he led an uncompromising attack against what he regarded as the Brahmin monopoly. Reaction set in, as it was bound to, and the non-Brahmin Party was fairly routed at the last elections. He then set about reorganising his Party and if he did not succeed more than he did, it was not because he was lacking in pertinacity and resourcefulness, but because many Nationalist Brahmins have now come to realise that it is suicidal to import communalism into politics. The Raja of Panagal, as some of the speakers at the funeral meeting said, will be best remembered for the many educational facilities he afforded to the backward communities including the so-called "depressed" class.

The Contrast.

There are Congressmen who accept with reservations the Congress creed about the removal of untouchability, then straightway segregate "untouchable" children in schools, and yet sail under Congress colours at elections, because, forsooth, they sign the creed against untouchability. In striking contrast with such barefaced hypocrisy is the magnificent example of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. He is said to have been recently excommunicated for opening the temple at Wardha to the "untouchables." Undeterred, he went a step further and partook of food cooked by "untouchable" boys at Rewadi. At this even some of his supporters got nervous and bade him be cautious and "meet them half way." But Jamnalalji would not make any compromise with social justice and righteousness. Such courage alone will truly and speedily banish untouchability.

In A Quandary.

Mr. Simpson, the Chief Inspector of Mines, was evidently in a quandary when giving evidence before the Simon Commission about labour conditions in Indian mines. Heckled on the question of "eliminating women from the mining industry", he had to admit that the Government proposals in regard to such elimination "had not come beyond the stage of talk". If they have not, it is not the fault of the Legislative Assembly, whose attitude on the subject Sir John Simon wished to ascertain, or of the Labour leaders who have pressed for immediate reforms such as entirely eliminating woman and child labour from the mines. Mr. Simpson cannot shelve inconvenient inquiry by merely saying that so far any definite expression of public opinion on the subject has not been made. On the contrary the public opinion is definitely for elimination.

LORD IRWIN BRANDISHES THE "BIG STICK"

Warns India Against "Morass of Independence"

RALLYING THE REACTIONARIES

"Dominion Status Can't Be Made Stepping Stone to Independence"

NO QUARTER TO "REDS"

Denounces Simon Boycott and Says It is Plain Duty to Stop It

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the dinner given by the European Association at Calcutta on December 17th, 1928:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

"I must begin by expressing my own thanks and Lady Irwin's for the kindness which your Association have shown us in inviting us here to-night and for what you have said about myself. It was a cause of very great regret to us both that a malevolent and malarial but unknown mosquito should have prevented us from coming to Calcutta and enjoying your promised hospitality this time last year. That this default on my part should have also compelled your members and guests to forego a dinner under these auspices provides as additional and if possible, more serious because of self reproach. But some of you, I expect, thought that it served me right for delaying in a rival city on the West Coast of India when I ought to have been on my way to Calcutta. There is, however, one recompense for my failure last year; that, Calcutta seems all the more attractive and enjoyable after two years' absence and it is a real pleasure to us to be here once more in one of the most hospitable cities of the world and to have the opportunity of meeting as we do to-night, so many representatives of the great non-official life of India.

TRIBUTE TO LORD SINHA.

Before I turn to any other topics, I should wish to associate myself with a reference that you, Sir, have made to those three losses gravely impoverishing Indian life: that death was inflicted upon us during recent months. With Lord Sinha, my acquaintence was only slight but it had sufficed to convince me of the quality of his character and mind which had deservedly won for him, irrespective of party attachments, the affection and respect of his fellow countrymen. With Sir Alexander Muddiman and Mr. Das, who were, I think, frequently guests on this occasion I had of course worked on close terms of intimacy and, almost daily collaboration ever since I came to India. That experience had led me to place a high value upon their comradeship and counsel nd to feel happy in the reflection that in their several spheres, India might normally expect to have the advantage of their service for many years, but Providence had desired otherwise and their departure, still in the full vigour of comparative youth, has left India, as it has left their friends, the poorer.

DECENDANTS OF BRITISH PIONEERS

The range of the speech your your President has just delivered has offered me a wide choice of topics and the matters to which he has referred are for close concern to Government no less than to your Association. I have read with interest the memorandum recently presented by your Association to the Statutory Commission in which you graphically describe the community you represent as the direct descendants of the English merchants who in 1612 settled at Surat under a firman from the Moghal Court, later on in Madras and then in Bombay and in Calcutta. You have in truth a great history, great traditions and a great experience behind you and I remember that when I was your guest here two years ago I spoke of the special contribution which the members of your Association could bring to the political life of India, a contribution such as India can, I think, find from no other quarter. I hardly thought then that when I next met your Association we should find ourselves in the midst of an enquiry which is fraught with such momentous consequences to the future of India and I recognise in the memorandum to which I have alluded the proofs of the careful thought and study which have gone to the preparation of your comprehensive document.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION.

I am sure that all sober minded citizens of India must have witnessed with regret and will condemn the continued attempts to conduct unmannerly and offensive demonstrations against the Commission and their Indian colleagues. I can understand the attitude of those, who, following the hitherto established tradition of boycott, prefer to hold themselves rigidly aloof from the Commissions' investigation. I have often expressed my view that such a policy is mistaken and short-sighted and ill-designed to convince parliament of justice of India's claims but to substitute for this policy of abstention the procedure of noisy and dangerous public demonstrations against the chosen representatives of Parliament and their colleagues is to exchange what might have been a dignified protest of responsible persons for the methods of disorderly disturbances of a mob. The Commission and the Indian Committee are discharging a function which has been laid upon them by duly constituted authority and which must involve, for any, great personal sacrifice, and first and most difficult lesson that

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ARRESTS AND HOUSE SEARCHES IN LAHORE

15 PERSONS IN LOCK-UP

SAUNDERS GIVEN A MILITARY FUNERAL

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

As the result of investigation following the murder of Mr. Saunders the police, it is stated, have taken into custody the following persons: (1) Abdul Majid, a member of Naujavan Bharat Sabha, (2) Lala Kedarnath Sehgal, General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, (3) Mansur Ahmed of Ludhiana, a public worker, (4) Pandha Santram, a member of the Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

There are rumours in the city that further arrests have been made in several towns in the province including Ludhiana, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. In Lahore, it is estimated, over 15 persons have been either taken into custody or arrested. During to-day's search of Mahesh Krishna's house the police seized several articles of personal use and two bicycles. They also took into custody the personal servant of Kishen.—A. P.

HOUSE SEARCHES AND ARRESTS

10 PERSONS IN LOCK-UP

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

Several arrests were made to-day in connection with yesterday's murders. In addition to those already mentioned the arrested persons include Ahmad Din of Ludhiana and Dharm Yash Dev, a student of the Government College, and a son of Dr. Khanchand Dev. The house of Mahashe Krishna was again searched this afternoon.—A. P.

The total number of arrests in connection with yesterday's shooting incident is now stated to be ten.

NO TRACE OF SAUNDERS MURDERERS

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

Indrajit who is one of those arrested in connection with the murder of Mr. Saunders, is the son of Mahasha Krishna, editor of "Pratap", an Arya Samaj paper.

CYCLES FOUND IN FIELD.

It was discovered late last night that the murderers of Mr. Saunders had abandoned their cycles in a field outside the municipal limits and from this point all traces of them have been lost. They are described as young men dressed like Hindus, but one of them wore a salwar (loose white trousers).—A. P.

SAUNDER'S FUNERAL

FULL MILITARY HONOURS FOR DEAD OFFICER

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

The funeral of Mr. Saunders was very largely attended. Among about a thousand mourners were H. E. the Goernor, Executive Councillors, Ministers, Judges of the High Court, some members of the Punjab Council, the President of the Council, high civil and military officials and many prominent businessmen of the city. The procession started from Jail Road bridge went past the race course and marched to the new cemetery with the police band playing the "Dead March." The coffin was carried on a gun-carriage driven by six horses.

Various units stationed in Lahore were represented by military officers. From the cemetery wicket to the graveside the coffin was borne by military officers. The burial service was conducted by the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by two civil chaplains. There were numerous floral tributes.

After the interment the police party fired three volleys, each of which was punctuated by the band playing "Abide with me."—A. P.

CHAMANSING GIVEN AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL PROCESSION

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

The body of Chamansing who lost his life along with that of Mr. Saunders in trying to pursue the murderers, was taken to the cremation ground in an impressive procession, which was headed by mounted police. The police band followed and then came relatives and friends of the deceased, members of the local magistracy, most of the high police officials in the station including the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Commissioner and lastly about 500 foot constables marching in fours. The procession passed through Anarkali. At the gate of the cremation ground officials passed in front of the bier and stood at salute in turn, while the band played the "Dead March."—A. P.

KING RECOVERS LOST GROUND

EBB AND FLOW OF ILLNESS

IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH CONTINUES

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Bulletin on King's health issued at 8-10 p.m. says:—

The King had a quiet day. The progress noted in the morning has been maintained.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

It is understood that the more favourable bulletin indicates that yesterday's slight setback was as hoped for merely temporary. Doctors were anxious to see if last night's less satisfactory conditions merely represented an ebb and flow that can be expected and this morning's slight improvement has confirmed this view. The King has now apparently recovered a part of the ground lost yesterday.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The bulletin issued at 3 p.m. says that the improvement in condition of the King continues.—Reuter.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN KING'S HEALTH

LONDON, Dec. 18.

A bulletin issued at 11 this morning states that in spite of the King having passed a disturbed night there is slight improvement both in general and local conditions.—Reuter.

VICEROY AND MR. HAJI'S BILL

INDIAN CHAMBER'S RESENTMENT

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

That His Excellency the Viceroy was ill-advised in launching on a criticism of the Coastal Reservation Bill when that Bill is in the Select Committee stage and in the final stage of the Bill His Excellency the Viceroy would have to sit in judgment on the Bill as the final consenting authority was the consensus of opinion at a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held this evening.

The Committee were also of opinion that the solution indicated by His Excellency the Viceroy namely that the registration of shipping companies in India with rupee capital might go a long way in solving the problem showed an utter misunderstanding of the national demand for coastal reservation. It is understood that the Committee resolved to authorise the President to convey the views of the Committee to His Excellency by telegram.—Free Press.

RACE FOR ALLAHABAD MAYORALITY

MR. KAKKER WINS

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Three candidates were proposed this evening for the chairmanship of the Municipal Board, Allahabd, at the first meeting of the new Board. They were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Kampta Prasad Kakker, the retiring Chairman, and Mr. Badri Narain. The result of the voting was as follows:—Mr. Kakker sixteen votes, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru fifteen votes and Mr. Badri Narain two votes. Mr. Kampta Prasad was thus declared duly elected.—A.P.

PUNJAB GOVT. SHOCKED

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY ISSUED

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

The Punjab Government in a Gazette Extraordinary says:—The Governor in Council has been shocked to hear that Mr. J. P. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, met his death at the hands of an unknown assassin when leaving his office on the afternoon of Monday, December 17. Mr. Saunders was a young officer of marked energy, courage and capacity. Government keenly feel loss which the public service has sustained by the cutting short of a career of a young officer of so great a promise and deeply deplore the tragic circumstances with which it was accompanied, Government regret to hear that in trying to effect the capture of the assassins Head Constable Chanansingh also met his death. His courageous attempt was worthy the best traditions of the Punjab Police Force.

Further enquiries show that the police have also taken into custody A. C. Bali and Hansraj Vohra, members of the Lahore Students' Union.—A. P.

VICEROY WATCHES KABUL DEVELOPMENTS

Royal Air Force Kept in Readiness For Relief of Legation

AMANULLAH TAKES REFUGE IN FORT

Martial Law and Curfew Order Proclaimed

PESHAWAR, Dec. 17.

It is stated that a very serious situation has arisen at Kabul. According to travellers who are now arriving at Peshawar via Kandahar and Quetta, martial law has been proclaimed at Kabul and assembly of more than five persons has been forbidden. A curfew order has also been enforced, and it is stated that frequent arrests are being made. It appears that the truce at Jalalabad affected only Mohamands.

Reports have now been received of the fighting by Shinwaris and Khugianis inspite of truce. It is also stated that Afghan troops at Nimla have been surrounded. From this it appears that disturbances are spreading to Kabul. At the same time copies of a "fatwa" which are being distributed in Khost and Jalalabad provinces have been brought to Peshawar. The "fatwa" calls upon people to obey their ruler and bears the signatures of twenty important mullas.—A. P.

KING TAKES REFUGE IN FORT

ROYAL AIR FORCE IN READINESS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

Although there is no news from Afghanistan this morning, there are strong rumours that King Amanullah's army is in sympathy with the rebels and that it is probably rendering assistance to the rebel forces which fact may account for the collapse of the Afghan defence at certain places in Eastern Afghanistan and in the vicinity of Kabul. It is reported that the King and Queen have taken up their residence in the fort.

It is understood that the Royal Air Force is making preparations for the relief of the British Legation in the event of any necessity for such an action arising.—A. P.

VICEROY IN CLOSE COMMUNICATION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

It is understood that the situation in Kabul as it affects the safety of the British Legation is receiving the most anxious personal attention of His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency is keeping himself in constant telephonic communication with developments.

The latest information from Kabul brought by aeroplane shows that all is well with the British Legation.—A. P.

NO COMMUNICATION WITH BRITISH LEGATION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

Following on the breach of postal communications with the British Legation at Kabul, for nearly a month, grave anxiety has been caused in official circles by the failure of even wireless telegraphic communication with the Legation for the last three days which has coincided with disturbing news regarding heavy fighting in and around Kabul. An attempt is being made to re-establish communication with the Legation by aeroplane.—A. P.

MAJORITY OF REBELS ABIDE BY TRUCE

PESHAWAR, Dec. 18.

It is now certain that since Friday last Kabul was also seriously affected by disturbances in Afghanistan. This trouble may have come from the North where some disturbance had occurred previously. There is not much rebel activity in Jalalabad region except among Sufis of Kunar Valley. The majority of the rebels here are abiding by the truce. Both mails and telegrams are being received from Kabul via Kandhahar and Quetta and except for snows the Jaji route through Khost is open. Merchants have found it possible to send petrol and stores by this route.—A. P.

SIR DENYS BRAY AT BANNU

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

Sir Denys Bray is returning to Bannu as Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Acheson reverting as Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department.—A. P.

ORTHODOX PROPAGANDA AGAINST REFORMS

DELHI, Dec. 17.

Apparently the Kabul disturbances are entirely separate from those of Jalalabad. Nearly all reports attribute trouble in Afghanistan to the King's action in introducing his drastic reforms while Queen's influence in attempting to break down the usage of purdah appears to have been especially resented by the orthodox element. There is little doubt that the European population in Kabul is experiencing good deal of discomfort for severe winter weather has already set in and fire wood is always scarce and extremely expensive and the supply of tinned provisions on which Europeans mainly depend is by no means plentiful. So far as can be ascertained there does not seem to be any marked feeling against any particular legation the trouble being confined to Afghans certain of the tribes and the Afghan ruler, but the whole position is one which must naturally cause considerable uneasiness and raise speculation even about the safety of the King and Queen.—A. P.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH KABUL FAILS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

For the last three days even wireless communication with the British Legation in Kabul has failed causing much anxiety. Attempts are being made to re-establish communication by means of aeroplanes with the Legation.—A. P.

SOVIET PARLIAMENT DECREE

Foreign Policy of U. S. S. R. Govt. Approved

WORLD PEACE POLICY TO BE CONTINUED

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE.")

MOSCOW, (Via Kabul), Dec. 18.

After hearing M. Litvinoff's report about the U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) International situation, the Soviet Parliament has decreed:—

(1) That the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. do fully approve of the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. Government, aiming at the development of peaceful relations with other Governments.

(2) Parliament is convinced that the Soviet Government's continuous policy of peace and its systematic endeavour to achieve general or partial disarmament is being opposed by the most powerful Governments.

(3) Parliament instructs the U.S.S.R. Government to continue the policy of peace and disarmament and watch closely all attempts liable to disturb peace and drag humanity into a fresh war.

NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CALCUTTA

Delegates From All Parts of Country Pouring In

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

From a purely spectacular point of view, the Exhibition premises to eclipse even the Congress. For, such a large number of exhibits are being arranged in an area on the Park Circus, very much larger than that reserved for both the Congress and the Convention. The rush of visitors to the Exhibition grounds and also to the Congress grounds has been so large and interfering with the preparations there that the authorities have been obliged to announce that volunteers have been instructed to prohibit entry of visitors into the area. This has been rendered necessary, because only two days are left for the busy week to commence. The first event of the week will be the opening of the Exhibition by Dr. Ansari on the 20th afternoon. But from a deliberative point of view, the All-Parties' National Convention will eclips ethe Congress and all other Conferences as the subjects for discus-

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REDUCTION IN POSTAL RATES

"AS SOON AS FINANCES PERMIT"!

SIR B. N. MITRA'S SUPPORT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution with the express support of Sir B. N. Mitra on behalf of Government for a suitable reduction in postal rates as soon as the finances of the Post and Telegraphs Department permit. —A. P.

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE TO EAST INDIES

EVIDENCE BEFORE BOARD OF TRADE TEA ENQUIRY

LONDON, Dec. 17.

At the resumed Board of Trade Tea-Enquiry, Charles Morrel representing the British Chamber of Commerce of the Dutch East Indies said he believed that marking order would adversely affect the British export trade to East Indies. Eric Macfadyen, Chairman of the Tea Section of the same organisation, said that some British firms had expanded their business from India and Ceylon to the East Indies because tea-planting territory could be purchased in Sumatra at fourteen shillings an acre against 15 to 20 sterlings an acre in Ceylon. He considered that the standard of East India tea had considerably risen in recent years. Marking tea containers entering Britain would restrict investments in the production in the East Indies.

OPPOSITION.

Opposition to the marking proposal was also voiced by Joseph Travers and Company, one of the Lyons' representatives who opined that it would create chaos in Britain while their tea-buyer H. C. Barton said tht Java tea grown by Dutchmen was very different from that grown by English firms. Dutchmen did not understand tea and with one exception produced a lower grade.—Reuter's Special.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DISCUSSION ON BANGALORE DISTURBANCE REPORT

BANGALORE, Dec. 17.

The winter session of the Mysore Legislative Council was opened to-day in the Newly-built Council House.

A warm debate centred round the motion for a cut in the demand for expenses connected with the Bangalore Disturbances Inquiry Committee. Non-official members urged the early publication of the Committee's report. Mr. Mallappa (Rural interests) wanted the report to be placed before the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council prior to Government passing orders on it. Mr. D. V. Gundappa said that the committee had been appointed in response to the popular demand and the people had this a right to know the Committee's final findings. Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty wanted prompt Government action on the Committee's Recommendations instead of publishing the report and awaiting public opinion and criticism on it.

Mr. Madhav Rao (Chief Secretary) replying said that Government had not received the Committee's report. Government could not anticipate the recommendations or give any definite Assurances in this regard. The motion was withdrawn. —A. P.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

All arrangements for holding the 11th session of the National Liberal Federation of India on the 30th and 31st December in the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, are now complete.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE NOT TO BE HELD.

The annual Social Conference that accompanies the meeting of the Liberal Federation will not be held this year owing to their being no suitable date.—A. P.

AFGHAN-PERSIA ENTENTE

TEHERAN, Dec. 18.

The Medjliss to-day ratified the provisional treaties with Austria and Czechoslovakia and protocol of Perso-Afghan treaty.—Reuter.

DOMICILED COMMUNITY

SIR CECIL WATSON TO THEIR RESCUE

PLEADS FOR STATUTORY PROTECTION AND PRIVILEGE

LONDON, Dec. 17.

A meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association, London, Sir Cecil Watson presiding, passed a resolution on 19th November stating "that the obligations of the British Government towards the Domiciled Community can only be fulfilled by giving it the statutory protection and privilege in any future Constitution of India."—Reuter.

A MAN OF REMARKABLE ABILITY

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S TRIBUTE TO PANAGAL

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO "JUSTICE" PARTY

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The "Justice" the organ of the Non-Brahmin Party in an obituary note touching the death of the Raja of Panagal under the caption "The country in mourning" says:—"Our heart is so full that we find it altogether impossible to say anything about the great tragedy that has overtaken us. All the millions of people all over the country will bemoan the loss of one who over a period of two decades and by selfless sacrifices on behalf of the Non-Brahmin communities had endeared himself to the whole nation. May his soul rest in peace."

Sir K. Vi Reddi interviewed said: "The Non-Brahmins have suffered an irreparable loss".

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Swarajist M.L.C. said: "The country has lost a leader of great ability, sagacity and determination."—A. P.

MR. IYENGAR'S TRIBUTE

GUNTUR, Dec. 17.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar who arrived here this morning interviewed by the Associated Press said that the party which the Rajah led so capably had suffered an irreparable loss but apart from the Party's loss he considered it a general loss. The Rajah was a man of remarkable ability, considerable political sagacity and great independence of character. He had singular gifts of leadership, tact and high diplomacy. He not only led his party with remarkable success but fought the bureaucracy with even greater skill and courage. The only difference between him and the Rajah was on the communal question.—A. P.

MINISTER JADHAV'S CONDOLENCE

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Agriculture, Bombay Government, has wired: "The Non-Brahmins of Bombay and myself grieve over the irreparable loss to us by the sudden death of the Rajah of Panagal. Kindly convey condolences to his family."—A. P.

CORPORATION OFFICES CLOSED

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The madras Corporation's Offices were closed to-day in honour of the Rajah's memory.—A. P.

RAJA OF PANAGAL

MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR'S CONDOLENCES

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

The Maharajah of Kolhapur in a telegram to the relatives of the late Rajah of Panagal says: "Deeply grieved to hear the news of the Rajah of Panagal's demise. India has lost in him a real benefactor of the masses and the Government a true friend."—A.P.

THE RAJAH OF PANAGAL

PRESS TRIBUTES

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

In a leading article regarding the death of the Rajah of Panagal the "Hindu" says:

Essentially conservative by instinct and training the Rajah showed remarkable ability to perceive the trend of popular upheaval in our province no less in social than in political matters and he showed consumate strategy.

"MADRAS MAIL."

The "Madras Mail" says.—The late Rajah was a great politician, a clever party tactician and the rallying point of the non-Brahmin party which he held together so long.

"THE SWARAJYA."

The "Swarajya" says:—However much we differed from the Rajah in politic we must pay our tribute to the able and sagacious leader who applied himself with unstinting industry to purposes in which he believed.

"NEW INDIA."

"New India" refers to him as a man of courage and undoubted talents for leadership and says it was in the sphere of religious endowments administration he displayed some of his outstanding qualities.

"DAILY EXPRESS"

The "Daily Express' says:—A great tactician he always won where another would have despaired and his mastery in statecraft helped him often to steer his party clear of threatening snags.

VERNACULAR PAPER.

The "Andhrapatrika," the "Tamil Nadu", "Swadesamitran" and other vernacular papers refer in eulogistic terms to the Rajah's leadership.—A. P.

"AN EXAMPLE OF CONSUMMATE STATESMANSHIP"

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar interviewed said in the death of the Rajah of Pangal a most powerful political personality had been removed from Madras. Notwithstanding our political differences our relationship had always been cordial. Polished in manner, dignified in bearing and tactful to a considerable degree, he possessed all the attributes of a leader of a great political party such as the "Justice" Party. His services to his party and to the Non-Brahmins in general had been great and lasting. He had left "an example of consumate statesmanship and great organising power of devoted and sustained service to the cause which, I am sure, his followers as well as his countrymen will strive to emulate."—A. P.

TWO REPUBLICS AT WAR

Efforts at Settlement of Boliviano-Paraguayan Dispute

KELLOGG AS PEACEMAKER

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Efforts are being made to find a peaceful solution of the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay. Reuter's Washington correspondent reports that both the countries have indicated their willingness to accept the pre-offered mediation of the pan-Amerian Conference.—Reuter.

POPE PLEADS FOR PEACE

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Rome.—According to the "Tribuna", the Pope has summoned to Rome Monsignor Chiarlo, the new Papal Nuncio to Lapaz, with a view to urging Bolivia to agree to a peaceful solution of the dispute.—Reuter.

"MOTHER" THANKED FOR ADVICE

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Madrid.—General Primo De Rivera has announced that Spain as "Mother of both the countries and the indisputable spiritual head of the peoples of Spanish Race," has approached the Bolivian and the Paraguayan Governments in the interests of a peaceful settlement and the Presidents of both the Republics have replied expressing profound thanks.—Reuter.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDIATION

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Asuncion.—Besides the offer of mediation from the pan-American Conference, Paraguay has also accepted the offer of mediation from the President of Argentina.—Reuter.

WAR INEVITABLE

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Buenos Aires.—A message from Asuncion says that the Paraguayan cavalry has re-captured the small fort after eight hours' fight. Two Bolivian officers and several soldiers were killed and one Paraguayan officer and eleven men were killed. Opinion is generally expressed that war is inevitable.—Reuter.

KELLOGG AS PEACE MAKER

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Washington.—The Pope and King Alfonso have offered their good offices to settle the quarrel. Mr. Kellogg is doing his utmost to restore peace.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Lapaz.—The Commander of the Bolivian Frontier Forces has ordered an halt in the advance.—Reuter.

CRUSHING REPLY TO DISGRUNTLED GOANS

EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS PASS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN TERENCE NUNES

A well-attended meeting of Catholics of the Diocese of Damaun, in front of the Papdy Church, Bassein, on last Sunday was more than a crushing reply to the small meeting of a few Goans held the previous Sunday in the Byculla School headed by Head-Master Soares and Doctor Cosmos Fernandes. It will be recalled that the Catholics of Bombay and suburbs, fully representative of all the sections of the community, had resolved to present an address of welcome to Most Rev. Dr. Joachim de Lima, the new Archbishop of Bombay. All the stages of the address had been thoroughly gone through and it only awaited due presentation. But a section of the Goan community made up its mind to indulge in unseemly threats and wanted to oust Mr. Terence Nunes from the Secretaryship of the Address Committee, on the score of his determined opposition to the now defunct institution of the Padroado. Despite a noble and manly apology by Mr. Nunes for any alleged offence to the Goan clergy vindictiveness and unjust indignation got the better of a section of an infinitesimal section of the Goan community, which has resulted in the efforts for the presentation of the Address being wrecked.

ILL-ADVISED TACTICS.

The meeting of Catholics held in the Papdy Church at Bassein on Sunday last unanimously voiced its feeling of disgust at these tactics of the Byculla group. The meeting passed 'nem con' a vote of thanks to all the Secretaries and particularly to Mr. Terence Nunes.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

The prominent speakers at the Bassein meeting were Doctor Valentine Pereira, Messrs. Simon Pereira, P. A. Rebello and Mr. Clement Rebeloo, ex-Editor of the "Mangalorean Review." The presence of the leading representative men from the Goan and Mangalorean communities in the persons of Messrs. Simon Pereira and Clement Rebello as speakers at the Bassein meeting was extremely significant. It is equally interesting to know that Malabar Catholics are solidly behind Mr. Terence Nunes.

Ballarpur.—The Nizam of Hyderabad performed on Monday the opening ceremony of the Kazipet-Balharshah Railway line. The line has a length of 146 miles, 62 miles of which, including major and minor bridges, earthwork and station buildings, were constructed by Messrs. the Tata Construction Co., Ltd., of Bombay.—A. P.

ALL-PARTIES MUSLIM CONFERENCE

ITS TRUE COMPLEXION AND OBJECTIVE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

Maulana Shafi Daudi has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Malik Barkat Ali of Lahore has asked the conveners of the All-Parties' Moslem Conference for the true complexion, character and objective of the Conference. To clear up misunderstanding I may say that the Conference will consist of all Moslem non-official members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures while every All-India Moslem organisation taking part in politics has been asked to send twenty representatives each to the Conference. But all those who do not come within these two categories, but are interested in Moslem politics will be given an opportunity of coming through the convener of their province. For this we have authorised the members of Legislatures convening the Conference to arrange matters in their respective provinces and to leave out no one who could be of any help in solving the problems before the Conference."—A. P.

ROY-BHOWANAGREE RESIGNATION

CONTEMPT FOR INDIAN NATIONALISM?

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Mr. Gordon Roy interviewed by Reuter regarding his resignation from the Indian Social Club said that Sir Mancherjee Bhowanagree and himself were dissatisfied with the way the Club was run, particularly the assertiveness of the young communist element which had recently crept in. Futtherrmore "the rank political speech" by Pandit Motilal Nehru had been circulated to the members without the consent of the President of the Committee.

The Secretary of Club interviewed by Reuter said that the proper authority to comment on Mr. Roy's allegations was the managing Committee.—Reuter.

TWO ADDITIONAL JUDGES FOR MADRAS HIGH COURT

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

The King has approved of the addition of two permanent Judges to the Madras High Court and the appointment of Mr. Justice Reilly and Mr. Justice C. V. Anantakrishna Iyer to these posts. His Majesty has also approved of the appointment of Dr. Pandalai to be a Judge vice Mr. Justice Devadoss and of Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer to be Advocate-General vice Mr. Anantakrishna Iyer. The addition of two permanent judgeships will not come into force until the Letters Patent are signed. Meanwhile Mr. Justice Reilly and Mr. Justice Thiruvenkatachariar will continue to act as temporary additional Judges.

Mr. Tanikachalam Chetty will act as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court vice Mr. Pandalai.—A.P.

London.—The War Office announces that Brigadier-General W. W. Pitt-Taylor will be promoted Major-General.—Reuter's Special.

London.—According to the "Manchester Guardian," Messrs. Vickers, Limited, Vickers Armstrongs, Limited and Cammell Laird Company have agreed to unite their armament business and the arrangement has led to the formation of an English steel corporation.—Reupter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CALCUTTA OFFICIALS

ENGLISHMAN NOT GIVEN PROPER PROTECTION

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The body of an Englishman named Kirkwood from India was found in the Aygalades Tunnel near Marseilles on Saturday, having fallen from the express proceeding to Paris. The matter was mentioned in the House of Commons today when Mr. Murnin asked Earl Winterton if he had received a copy of the papers and petition from Mr. James Kirkwood, lately of Calcutta, in which serious allegations were made regarding various public officials in Calcutta and whether he, would take steps to ensure a proper examination of Mr. Kirkwood's allegations in the public interest.

MATTER FOR COURTS.

Earl Winterton said that Mr. Kirkwood on his arrival in England addressed the Secretary of State regarding his treatment by the management of a Hotel in Calcutta and the alleged failure of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and various public officers to give him due protection. Mr. Kirkwood was informed that he should take the matter to Courts.

WHY HE HESITATES.

Replying to a supplementary question Earl Winterton said that he hesitated to deal with the allegation "because this unfortunate gentleman has been killed in France according to newspapers." Earl Winterton added that the allegations concerned about thirty different authorities.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S HUGE SCORE OF 636

AUSTRALIANS LOSE 1 WICKET FOR 39 IN SECOND VENTURE

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Sydney.—In the second Test Match, England's first innings came to a close for 636 runs. Australia, in their second innings, had lost of the day's play 39 runs at the close of the day's play. —Hammond scored 251 and Geary 66. Blackie took four wickets for 148 runs.—

England's innings lasted little over 11 hours. Hammond, the hero of the day, was superb in every respect, and reached the boundary thirty times, in an innings lasting just over seven and a half hours. He played on to his wicket off Ironmonger. England's score is the highest in a Test match.—Reuter's Special.

(The score up-to-date is as under:—

Australians, 1st innings	253
England, 1st innings	636
Australians, 2nd innings	39
(for 1 wicket)	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

In the share market jute shares hardly underwent any changes and transactions were of moderate dimensions for lack of much support from operators and outside interest. In coals a moderate business resulted at about unchanged rates. In teas there was more doing to-day and prices generally kept steady. In miscellaneous apart from some activity displayed in rubler shares there was nothing of any importance recorded in this section. Government securities were weak. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 percent loan 1945/55 104/3. 6 per cent bonds 1932 103/8.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 70, Burdwan Cutwa Railway 70.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton ord 29/2, Kesoram ord 3/12.

Jutes:—Adamjee Pref 99, Alliance ord 625/8, Anglo India ord 482/8, Auckland 344, Bally 382, Barnagore 309, Caledo Ian 865, Champdany 166, Cheviot 362, Clive 40/14, Empire 58/12, Fort William 448, Howrah 54/2, Hukumchand Pref 109/8, Kamarhatty ord 726/8, Kanknarrah ord 603, National 32/12, Orient 327, Presidency 11/3, Waverley 8/13.

Coals:— Bhulanbararee 16, Burra Dhemo 2/14, Central Kurkend 8/4, Equitable 16/8, New Kendah 2/4, Standard 53/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/14, Burma Finance and Mining 5/12, Reliance Firebrick 5/4, Bengal Iron 15/6, Britannia Engineering 312, Indian Iron and Steel 17/5, Indian Standard Wagon ord 46, B. I. Corporation ord 4/3, Madan Theatres 3/12, Hidnapore Zemindary 131/8.

Teas:—Basmatia 27/8, Banarhat 730, Bishnauth 36, Central Cachar 81, Delakhat 29/12, Nattikhira 26, Tezpore 11/14, Tengpani 19/8, Tyroon 300.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirtyseconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenths pence.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New Delhi.—Rai Bahadur Lalit Behari Sen Roy has been elected Chairman of the Municipal Board of Benares.—A. P.

Pondicherry.—At a meeting of the French, India Legislative Assembly held on Saturday, Mr. Thomas Aru, Mayor of Karikal, was elected President of the Assembly.—A. P.

Kumbakonam.—The Tanjore District Brahmin Conference passed a resolution expressing the opinion that in any constitution devised for the future Government of India all matters concerning religion and the usages of any community should be exempted from interference by the Legislature or Government and appropriate steps should be taken immediately to safeguard such fundamental rights. —A. P.

DUEL IN THE COMMONS

IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT TRIAL

"IT IS UNENGLISH" SAYS THURTLE

LONDON, Dec. 17.

"It is altogether un-English to keep people in prison for a long time without trial merely on the suspicion that they may commit crime" suggested Mr. Thurtle is a supplementary question in the House of Commons on the subject of the imprisonment of three Sikhs in India under Regulation 3 of 1818. Earl Winterton replied that Lord Peel was ascertaining the views of the Government of India conserning the three Sikhs.

There was a further duel between Earl Winterton and Mr. Thurtle on the subject of the Bengal Criminal Act. Mr. Thurtle suggested that "it would be a good thing from the viewpoint of Indian opinion to annul the Act." Earl Winterton pointed out that the Act would expire in April 1930 "if its duration is not prolonged."

Mr. Howard Bury drew the attention to the alleged delay in forwarding petitions from officials in India to the Secretary of State for India.

Earl Winterton promised to inquire into any specified cases of delay which came through official channels.—Reuter.

U. P.'S ACTING GOVERNOR

HON. MR. LAMBERT SWORN IN

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Lambert, Finance Member, will be sworn in as Acting Governor at Government House, Lucknow, at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 22nd instant.—A.P.

AFGHANISTAN AND EGYPT

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP CONCLUDED

His Royal Afghan Majesty's Consul writes:—

I have the pleasure to send you the following for general public information. According to the latest news received by me form Kabul, "A treaty of friendship has been concluded in Kabul between Afghanistan and Egypt on 18 Qows 1307.

CHETTY AND SIRCAR "NOT GUILTY"

MADRAS, Dec 17.

In the railway case against Singaravelu and Sircar in the Sessions Court of Chingalput the Assessors returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty". Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.—A. P.

HINDU ENDOWMENTS BOARD

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

At a meeting of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board a resolution was passed expressing condolence at the death of the Rajah of Panagal and pointing out that his public life was uniformly marked by clear insight and remarkable statesmanship which would be long remembered in connection with the enactment of a beneficent measure for the better governance of the Hindu religious endowments in this province.—A. P.

ALL INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference, has issued the following statement to the Press:—His Highness The Aga Khan left for India by the S. S. "Rajputana" on the 14th inst., and will arrive here in time to preside at the Conference which is to take place, as previously announced, on 31st inst., at Delhi. The arrangements for the comforts of delegates during their stay at Delhi are being made by Hakim Jamil Khan, the Chairman, and Members of the Reception Committee.

"Arrangements are being made to give His Highness a public reception both on his arrival in Bombay and at Delhi."

London.—Asked in the House of Commons whether it was proposed to postpone the Imperial Conference, Mr. Amery said he was unable at present to give an answer. He added that the date had not yet been fixed. They must find a date suitable for all Governments concerned.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

WAR CLOUDS IN S. AMERICA MELT AWAY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Lugano.—The special session of the League Council is likely to be held in Paris during week end with regard to Bolivia-Paraguay conflict.

The Bolivian Foreign Minister in reply welcoming the Council's pacific recommendations states that military commanders have been ordered to abstain from advance or attack and to confine themselves to defence. He notifies Council that Paraguay has ordered mobilisation of classes between 18 and 28 years.

New York. A message from Lapaz says that Bolivia and Paraguay have agreed to submit their differences to Pan-American Conference.—Reuter.

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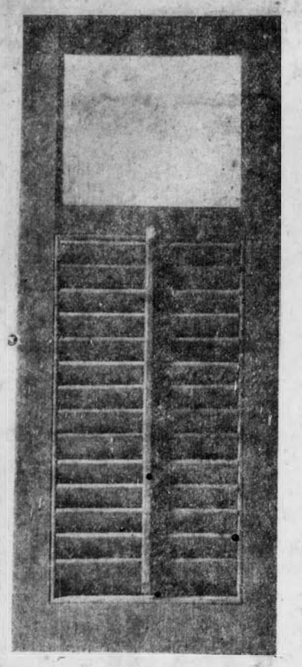

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LORD IRWIN BRANDISHES THE "BIG STICK"

(Continued from page 7.)

citizens of any actual or potential democracy have to learn is to train themselves to believe that people with whom they disagree may be guided by motives not less worthy than their own. The experience of the last two or three weeks makes it quite plain that however much those who organise such demonstrations may themselves, deprecate violence, they are, when it comes to the point, often quite incapable of controlling the forces they have excited. Even where they are not themselves anxious, as has been the case on one or two occasions, to make active trouble. What is advertised as a peaceful demonstration may rapidly become something very different and those who deliverately embark on a course so crude, so senseless and so dangerous, whatever the object they may mistakenly desire to serve, incur a very heavy responsibility. In such circumstances it is the plain duty of the Government to take whatever steps it deems necessary to prevent the recurrence of these discreditable incidents.

The Commission, wisely guided by Sir John Simon, has already made it plain that it has no other desire but to render a faithful account to Parliament of India's aspirations and of the conditions under which it is sought to bring these to fruition they are fortunate in having the assistance of colleagues from India among whom one of your representative, Sir Arthur Froom, has all the qualities requisite to make him a worthy representative of European interests.

It would obviously be out of place for me at this stage to venture an opinion either on your memorandum or on any of the many other valuable papers which have been prepared by official and non-official bodies or by individuals. That, as you have suggested, would be perilously near contempt of court, and I have too great a respect for Sir John Simon's talents to be willing to risk being prosecuted by him on this or any other charge. But I know that your views will receive the close attention they deserve and I can promise you that for my part I shall always give them very full and sympathetic consideration.

Constitution making must always be a delicate task, though, from the number that have been raining round us, one might be tempted to think otherwise and no two people are likely to find themselves in agreement on every point. But at any rate, a constitutions must be made to fit the facts and is not a thing to be laid down "a priori" in the hope that the facts will somehow or other fit themselves in behind and, as you say in your memorandum, there is nothing to be gained, in fact everything to be lost, by minimising the difficulties inherent in the problem. There is, however, everything to be gained by facing those difficulties in mutual efforts and with the will to solve them, and I take pleasure in acknowledging the assurance with which your memorandum closes of the guinine good will of the British Community towards India's political progress.

DIVERSITY OF INTERESTS.

There is no use pretending that the different classes, the different communities, the different races in India will not have different interests and different standards, but in such disagreement there is nothing unhealthy or unnatural. If interests clash, it does not mean that one set of interests is to be swept away or that one Community need smoother its individuality to suit the whole. Each has its own good qualities, its own ideals to pursue, its ows function to perform, its own rights to maintain but each should be capable of self-realisation in its own sphere and at the same time of taking its own place in the whole scheme of the national life.

You, Sir, have referred to the movement recently undertaken in certain quarters in India on behalf of the policy of complete and total Independence and I notice that it has been officially asserted by a recognised political organisation that India can enjoy no liberty unless and until the British connection is entirely served. Both your Governor and the Governor of the United Provinces have recently made certain observations on this subject with which I found myself in complete agreement and to which I need add but little. Indian nationalists have constantly attacked, condemned or misrepresented those whom they alleged through excessive caution to be adopting an unfriendly attitude towards India's aspirations. I make bold to say that the most bitter and confirmed reactionary would never have it in his power to inflict one-tenth of the damage upon India's cause that it is likely to suffer at the hands of its false friends who would guide it towards the morass of Independence. If it is necessary as it clearly is for India to raise her national life on a foundation of true national unity what greater disservice can any persons render to her than by bringing all their energies to destroy that which is to-day the principal factor of unity throughout the Indian peninsula. Of the unifying influences that make for nationhood I make bold to say that the most important in the life of India to-day viewed as a single entity are firstly that all parts of it may be said to share a broad economic interest; secondly and more powerful, is the common loyalty to the person and throne of the King-Emperor.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

It is not difficult to forecast what must be the reaction upon British opinion of this assertion of independence as the goal of a great political party by persons who would claim the title of responsible politicians. Those in Great Britain who sympathise most warmly with the ideal of India attaining at the earliest possible moment the status of any of the other great dominions of the crown will find the ground cut from their feet if British opinion ever becomes convinced, as some apparently are now endeavouring to convince it, that so called dominion status was only valued by India as a stepping stone to a complete severance of her connection with the British commonwealth. From the point of view, therefore, alike of its effect upon Indian unity and public opinion of Great Britain, I can feel no doubt that the demand for independence must do an irreparable injury to India's cause and sadden the hearts of the wiser of India's sons and friends. Is it too much to hope that on an issue of this kind, which is too grave to be resolved by verbal formulas or mental reservations, those who can appreciate the implications and issues of such a policy, should in unequivocal terms warn their countrymen against it? But it is not only on the political side of her life that India is at present invited to follow the advice of evil councillors.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

You have just referred, Mr. President, to the grave damage recently wrought by industrial strife and to the particular aspect of it which lately has been the most disturbing of all, I mean the part which communist activities have taken in its promotion. The implications of such a philosophy in India are not remote. India as much as, or perhaps more than any country in the world has constructed her life upon the frame work of property and social custom and distinction. There are no doubt many aspects in regard to all these where a more enlightened opinion is seeking and more will insist upon reform. But reform is one thing and revolution is another and let no man be under any delusion as to the price India would pay in her inherited and traditional life for such a revolution if it were ever unhappily effected within her boundaries.

EUROPEAN'S STAKE.

Now your Associations as all others which have a stake in the orderly progress of Indian life cannot afford to be unconcerned with any such threats to the stability of established institutions and as you have remarked this question has recently been engaging the serious attention of Government and but for the very human lapse to which you have referred certain legislation on the subject would have been carried through the Assembly last session. If it is of any comfort to those concerned by way of parenthesis I may perhaps recall an occasion in the House of Commons in which a certain member and his friend were absent and were responsible for placing Government in a minority of two votes. I have to confess that I was one of the members concerned and I remember very well that my explanation of this regrettable incident seemed less convincing to the Government whip than I should have desired. But of course I agree with you Mr. President as to the importance of the leader of the House keeping in the closest touch with the elements which are prepared to give general support to Government in the House and I can assure you that the present Home Member will be anxious to do everything he can to establish and maintain this contact. Legislation, however, can treat only the symptoms and will not of itself remove the root cause of the disease for communism takes its origin in social conditions and will always find out the weak spot in which to flourish as noxious weeds will readily find the soil best suited to their growth and as it will generally find its attack easiest on crowded industrial populations it is here we have to make our first stand against it.

CALL TO EMPLOYERS.

Communism will not hesitate to manufacture grievances where they do not exist but unless it can lay its finger on real injustice it is not likely to succeed and much can be done in any country to counter such an attack by employers keeping in close personal touch with those they employ and seeing that their wages and conditions of life are reasonable. If we are to fight communism successfully it will be by employers and Government giving cause to the masses to believe that they and not communists are the true friends of labour. We must make it plain that even the most philanthropic communist that ever sought to loose the whirlwind of revolution enjoys no monopoly of the desire to improve conditions and that progressive employers can offer a more excellent way by which this may be accomplished. From this point of view, if from no other, it is the duty of all employers whether public or private to remember that the workmen is a human being both before he enters the factory and after he leaves it and that only the industrial system which is careful always to recognise this human side of the business can expect to meet with confidence the challenge of these disruptive influences.

"KEEP OUR COMPASS SET FIRM".

In many directions, gentlemen, these are difficult times and it is not in the nature of things that we should escape sharp, set-backs and disappointments as we work for the building of the India of the future. But it must be our endeavour to keep our compass set firm upon the course we mean to steer towards the goal refusing as good navigators to allow ourselves to be deflected from that course by the currents and the storms that we shall assuredly encounter. If the ship of India's fortunes is to reach harbour safely it will require the best and the united efforts of all her crew and I have no doubt that your Association tempering enthusiasm with prudence and recognising the necessity in an imperfect world of attaining to our ideals through the gradual solution of many practical difficulties will give freely of your experience and judgment to the great task on which we are all engaged.—A. P.

NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CALCUTTA

(Continued from page 7.)

sion are so serious, involving the framing of the future constitution for India.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE CONVENTION.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the actual number of representatives invited for the convention is 1604. These belong to twelve groups. Politically, there are nineteen bodies which will, if all invitees are present contribute 974 delegates. The next largest group is communal representing 22 organisations, with a quota of 353 representatives. Labour will get 70 representatives, while there will be 50 ladies to represent womens' organisations and five Indian States Subjects organisations will contribute 45 delegated. Religious organisations obtain the next largest share of thirty-five. Commercial bodies send twenty-three, depressed classes twenty-two, Land-holders eighteen, Journalists ten and other miscellaneous four. In the political section must be mentioned the fact that a number of embers of the Central and Provincial legislatures invited is 475, while the members of the All-India Congress Committee number three hundred and sixty. The National Liberal Federation will send in forty representatives, the General Council of the All-Burmese Association twenty-five Home Rule League and the Indian Association of Calcutta will each contribute fifteen. The Bombay Presidency Association has been allotted ten, and the Madras Mahajan Sabha, the Deccan Sabha of Poona and Surma Valley Conference have each been given five. The Trade Union Congress, which meets to-day at Jharria under the Chairmanship of Mr. Daud, will send fifty delegates. Among communal organisations the body which has been invited to contribute the largest quota is the Hindu Maha Sabha with one hundred, the League Muslim and the Khilafat Committee fifty each, Indian Christians and the South Indian Liberal Federation twenty-five each and the Anglo-Indian Association five.

ARRIVAL OF LEADERS.

The fact that Sir Mahomed Shafi's Muslim League will not be represented is already well-known. The Convention Pandal will be ready for occupation by Wednesday, when Dr. Ansari, who will preside over the important deliberation of the convention will arrive. Pandit Motilal Nehru, President-Elect of the Congress is arriving by a special train on the 21st morning, when he will be taken in a huge procession through the principal streets of Calcutta which are now being gaily decorated. Authorities of the East Indian Railway have permitted a maximum of 150 persons on the Howrah Station Platform to receive Pandit Motilal but it is understood that the reception committee is negotiating with the Chief Operating Superintendent against any undue restriction of numbers. Mr. Gandhi is not arriving before the 23rd and till that time the deliberations of the convention would be more or less of a formal character. Accommodation has been arranged for important political leaders in groups so as to facilitate frequent consultations.

The conversations in the Congress Camp, this morning were all about the trend of speeches delivered last night at the European Association Dinner, particularly by Mr. Charters, who has appealed to the Government for a measure of stricter control over the Indian Press.—A.P.

DELHI SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

FIVE DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

DELHI, Dec. 18.

Five days have been allotted for the non-official business of the Legislative Assembly. On 31st January, 12th February and 20th February Bills will be taken up and on 30th January and 15th February resolutions will be discussed.

Resolutions will be balloted on 15th and 31st January and bills on 16th and 28th January and 5th February. A.P.

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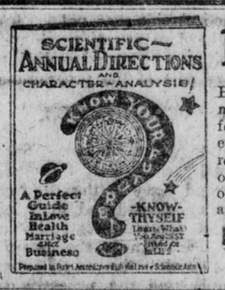

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PRIMARY TEACHERS IN ALIBAG TALUKA

SUCCESS OF CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Dec. 16.

For the first time in the history of the educational progress of the rural institutions a unique beginning was made in meeting on a common platform with a view to discuss the present-day conditions of the primary teachers in the Alibag Taluka. Ever since Mr. H. K. Gokhale, the Administrative Officer, School Board, Kolaba, took charge—it was he who struck and struck successfully the idea of having demonstrations by teachers with a view to training them with the direct system in education, touching the more practical side,—repeated his experiments in the district without any extra taxing both by way of finance and energy in the teachers—the present Sammelan was nothing but the systematic demonstration of such stray individual experiments before a large and appreciative audience.

The Sammelan was held on the 9th and 10th instant. Prof. M. R. Paranjpe guided the deliberations of the Conference.

The Conference being first of its kind was a success. It is encouraging to note the healthy departure in matters of every-day occurrence with a view to bringing together on a common platform the distinguished educationists, the primary teachers and responsible leaders of the public to discuss the educational problems of the Taluka and to exchange their views freely on equal terms. The various items of the programme undoubtedly presented a good food for the intellectual minds and it is no wonder then that some of the educationists took advantage of the situation completely forgetting their self for the period of two days of the Conference.

Side by side with he deliberations for the theoretical instruction of the intellect, the practical side was not lost sight of, as the demonstrations as well as the exhibitions formed a distinct and educating part of the programme.

SUCCESS OF EXHIBITION.

The exhibition was a success. Such exhibitions really show how the qualities of hand and head in the children would remain undetected and unexploited for want of opportunities and encouragement. Mr. Mantri, the Inspecting Officer, receiving the guests and audience emphasised the necessity of raising the status of the teachers by an increase in their pay with a view to be able to live honourably and suggested the idea of a teachers' organization on the lines of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales.—an organization which knows no distinction regarding the primary, secondary and university teachers. He urged on the audience the importance of proper training of the teachers and adaptation of the change in curricula so as to give all facilities to the teacher worlding cognisant of all important and opportune matters in education, with a view to be complete in themselves before they impart knowledge to the children folk.

The Conference passed a resolution of condolence for the sad death of the late Lala Lajpatrai.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHERS.

The speech of the President was a lengthy and valuable discourse touching the vital aspects of the matters educational, too numerous to mention here. He traced the growth of the number of pupils attending the primary schools, remarking that the present-day schooling (Government or Aided or even National) was a distinct improvement over the old Tatya Pantoji type. He described the various responsibilities of a successful teacher and advised them to study the individual child-mind, the environment, the habits and such other factors which played an important part in the education of a child.

Mr. Parulekar's discourse was a treat to the Conference.

Messrs. Dhond and V. K. Joshi. Pitambar Bhai dwelt with the various important aspects of education. Prof. Venkateshwaram gave an interesting address on "Scouting". On Monday some of the teachers gave demonstration lessons to the boys.

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THE DAWN OF THE ORIENT

(Continued from page 6).

discarding of the "fez" cap and the enforcement of the complete Western style of dress, the successful campaign against the "purdah", the making of polygamy illegal, raising the age of consent for women to sixteen, and the recent change of the Latinization of the alphabetical characters—these are the innumerable innovations introduced under the Kemalist regime in Turkey which have revolutionised the face of that country and have ranged her alongside Europe in all progress, whether economic, social or political. The recommendation made by the recent Commission to play music in the mosques and also to introduce lay-preachers has an illimitable significance to us in India, who do not hesitate to break heads on the trivial questions of cow-killing and playing of music before mosques. Constantinople to Angora constitutes a dramatic and unprecedented change in the history of the Orient. The inspiring example of Turkey under the lead of such an arresting personality as Kemal Pasha must spur on the other Eastern countries into unbounded enthusiasm and activity. Turkey leads the way to the ultimate salvation of the East from the clutches of Western aggrandisement and is the great harbinger of the resurgence of Asia.

PERSIAN AND AFGHAN REVIVAL.

Persia and Afghanistan closely follow in the footsteps of modernised Turkey. Persia has now a ruler who has scorned delights and lived laborious days. The present King of Persia has already asserted his sovereign authority and has amply shown evidence of his determination to make Persia the mistress of her own house and wants to rid the country once for all of the blighting atmosphere of the "spheres of influence". Persian finances have been considerably improved and the country is going to be covered with a net-work of railways. Persia holds the key to the Indo-European Air route, and she is in no mood to barter away her inherent rights for a mess of pottage, in order to further increase the facilities for the greedy Western powers to exploit the Easterners.

Coming nearer to our brethren in Afghanistan, we witness the transcedental awakening in that country due to vigour, energy and patriotism of her King. The days of isolation for Afghanistan are happily ended. Her King has fired the imagination of his sturdy subjects and put a new life in them. King Amanullah and His Majesty's noble consort have sworn to serve their country with all the strength that they can command. Afghanistan has a veritable future before it. Her rise from the ignoble position of being dependent on Great Britain to her present position of virility and independence has focussed the attention of the world upon her. Already King Amanullah has lost no time in taking steps to modernize the country. The hundred youths that passed through our city only this month to take their prolonged training in Turkey served to remind us painfully of our utter helplessness and humiliation here in India. The example of Afghanistan will not fail to affod us the necessary stimulus and inspiration in our own struggle.

JAPAN TO THE FRONT.

China and Japan on the other side of the East, have not lagged behind to make their due contribution towards the sum total of Eastern revival. Japan has forged ahead and is in the vanguard of world's progress. She has her own ambitions and wants to play the role of accredited leader of the new movement in the East. The end of the Russo-Japanese War placed Japan on the highway of progress and expansion. She is to-day firmly established in her international relations and has won a coveted position in the Council Chamber of the World. Japan no doubt has cast her eyes on Chinese territory and claims a share of the spoils which the Western Powers have all made it their own. This attitude of Japan has rightly come in for strong condemnation from the various peoples of the East, and Japan has played a treacherous part in this unholy business with the perfect connivance of the Imperialist Nations of the West. But we can leave the final arbitrament of these matters to the Chinese, who have recently won their freedom and are fully determined to set their own house in order, by whatever means they please.

(To Be Continued).

KARACHI TO KABUL

(Continued from page 6).

ghanistan, we had rather an anxious time when we had telegrams to say that our letters had not reached our home people while, as a matter of fact, we regularly used to post our letters twice a week on mail days. The fact is, both the Postal and Telegraph Departments are not yet come up to the required standard and though we made enquiries all round we have never been able to ascertain why our letters never reached India for twenty days when they ought to have been there within six days as is usually the case. Various reasons were advanced among which some Afghans hinted that our letters were being censored either at Kabul or at Dakka. Some even said they thought the British were censoring all letters coming from Afghanistan at Lahore before delivering to the addresses in India. Anyhow this has remained a mystery unsolved as yet. Even the telegraph boys were quite raw and did not know exactly what charges to make how to send copies of telegrams, etc., and we used to receive so many mutiliated telegrams that they were hardly of any use to us. Despite it all, the King is trying to bring these departments to as much perfection as possible and with the help of foreign experts to organise the system and a few years hence Afghanistan will be unquestionably providing more facilities in these directions.

AMANULLAH'S CONCERN FOR EDUCATION.

The King is very great in the education of boys and girls and there are several schools for them both, where German, French, Persian and other languages are taught and several Germans and Frenchmen are employed as school teachers and college professors. The primary education is free. For higher education boys and girls are even paid a small sum and are clothed and fed by way of encouragement as his Majesty the King believes that the salvation of Afghanistan will arrive only with higher education of boys and girls. I might mention in passing that the common language in the boarder of Afghanistan is Pushtoo though Persian is in the Court language. Only among the higher circle French is spoken for the benefit of those not knowing Persian.

So many young men are yearly sent out to the Continent, Turkey and Persia for education at the expense of the Afghan Government that I am told it costs them seventy lakhs of rupees annually for educating, boarding, lodging and clothing the young Afghan scholars. It is indeed a pretty sight to see young Afghan girls, some in veil and some without, with neat white hand-gloves and with European dress and with thin hand-bag containing their school accessories walking at a brisk space towards their schools early every morning.

(To Be Continued).

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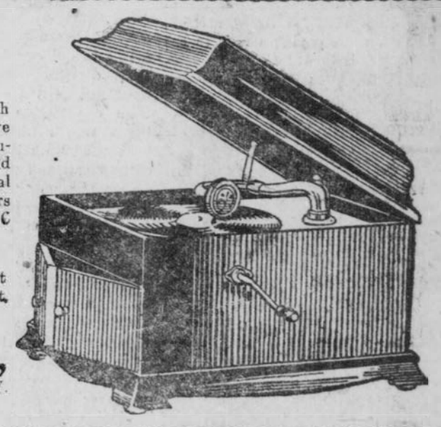

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CEYLON REFORMS AND GRANT OF FRANCHISE

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In the House of Commons, Major Malone requested a statement on the Government's policy towards the Constitution of Ceylon. Mr. Amery replied that he was unable to add anything to his reply of November 19th. Major Malone asked for an assurance that the views of the minority in Ceylon would not be allowed to prevent the granting of the franchise to majority. Mr. Amery said: "We shall consider very carefully all facts."

(The reply of Mr. Amery, referred to above, is given in a Reuter's message, dated London, November 19th, reproduced below:—"In the House of Commons questioned what action the Government intended to take regarding the report of Special Commission on the Constitution of Ceylon, Major Ormsby-Gore said that Mr. Amery was not yet in a position to make a statement. He was awaiting the full report of the proceedings of the Ceylon Legislative Council and the considered views of the Ceylon Government").

BALSARA TUITION CLASS.

In aid of the Balsara Tuition Class Union, a variety entertainment was held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall on Sunday last by the Proprietors of the Class, Mr. and Mrs Ardeshir M. Balsara, the pupils of the Class participating in the function. An instructive skeat of "Naja-Shirin" was staged by the Ever Ready Music Club, when Mr. Sorabshah Manekji Broacha, the Collector of Thana had kindly presided.

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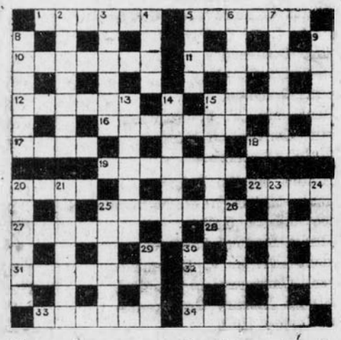
CLUES

Across

1. Diamonds are this. 5. These supply our daily news. 10. A collection of books. 11. Harry Lauder thinks it nice to this on a Sunday morning (3 words) 12. Plates (the addition of a consonant gives the name of important parts of Remingtons). 15. A Remingt n Portable is as useful here as anywhere (2 words). 16. To make known. 17. What the typist may feel if kept late. 18. Adversity has its 19. Counsellors. 20. Increase. 22. You are now in this part of the world. 25. Buying a Remington means opening on this. 27. Plant of the genus Dipsacus. 28. Found at the bottom of figure columns. 31. Accounts (like ships) are often this. 32. Expresses agreement. 33. Coral islands. 34. Not quite bulls-eyes.

Down

2. An umpire or referee. 3. What enables you to solve this puzzle 4. Decidedly not in agreement. 5. 5 across is made from this. 6. Enough and to spare. 7. You cannot use your Remington without these. 8. Runs away. 9. Vertical Remington machines here remind one of snakes of the genus Vipera. 13. This is golden. 14. If caught bending, you will have to do this before resuming your normal position. 15. Marked incivility. 20. Movement. 21. A substance capable of producing a reaction. 23. A tool used by all mechanics. 24. To impose a tax. 25. Pear-shaped pot used in chemistry. 26. Alarm. 29. Not used as much since Remington invented typewriters. 30 A queen.



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WORLD STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERANION

TWELVE DAYS' STRENUOUS SESSION CONCLUDES

AN OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

MYSORE, Dec. 17.

After a strenuous session lasting twelve days the meeting of the General Committee of the World Student Christian Federation concluded its sittings to-day. The following official summary of the proceedings and the conclusions arrived at as a result of the discussions in camera has been issued to the Associated Press:—

WORK OF THE FEDERATION.

The representatives of the Christian forces of the universities of all parts of the Orient as well as the Occident attended the Mysore session of the General Committee of the World Student Christian Federation and were generously entertained by the Maharaja. On the Federation's invitation, distinguished representatives of the Hindu and Mahomedan faiths expounded their respective religious experiences. Definite plans have been laid for a forward move and expansion of work in all Continents including service to foreign students in European and American Universities, and holding a Conference in Honolulu on the relations of the countries around the Pacific Basin.

TOUR OF STUDENT CENTRES.

The International delegations will tour the different student centres, carrying the message of the Mysore meeting. Dr. Mott attends a series of conferences at Coimbatore, Madras, Poona and Agra, dealing with rural, industrial and educational problems. He will meet Mahatma Gandhi before leaving India.—A. P.

INDIAN YOUTH CONGRESS

Great efforts are being made to summon a representative gathering of the Indian Youth Congress at Calcutta where every Organisation which is working in the cause of the Youth will be given its proper place in it. The two chief features of this year's session will be (1) to create a "United Young India" and second to frame a constructive programme laying out general principles of agreement to be adhered to by each of the organisations. The various youth movements will formally federate themselves with the Indian Youth Congress and still be autonomous to carry out their own activities. Therefore it is requested that all the Youth Organisations should send their representatives to attend the Indian Youth Congress to be held at Calcutta. It is also requested that the names of the organisations should be sent to Mr. D. L. Ananda Rao, Provincial Organising Commissioner, U. P., to facilitate keeping a record of the various ones which are scattered all over India.

ALL INDIA SHIAH CONFERENCE

The 21st Session of the All-India Shiah Conference will be held at Sukkur on the 27th, 28, and 29th instant. His Highness Nawab Mir Ali Nawaz Khan of Khairpur Mirs Sind is invited to the said Conference. His Highness Mir Fazal Alli Sahib of Banganapalli will preside. All are invited to join the above Conference and inform the office of the Reception Committee, All-India Shia Conference Sukkur, one week before the date of their departure so that necessary arrangements for the boarding and lodging should be made. Winter bedding may kindly be brought.

A WARNING.

Upto now very few intimations have so far been received. Ommissions to do so is likely to lead to serious troubles in the allotment of accommodation and the guests will have themselves to blame for the inconvenience that is bound to result. It is requested that early action may please be taken.

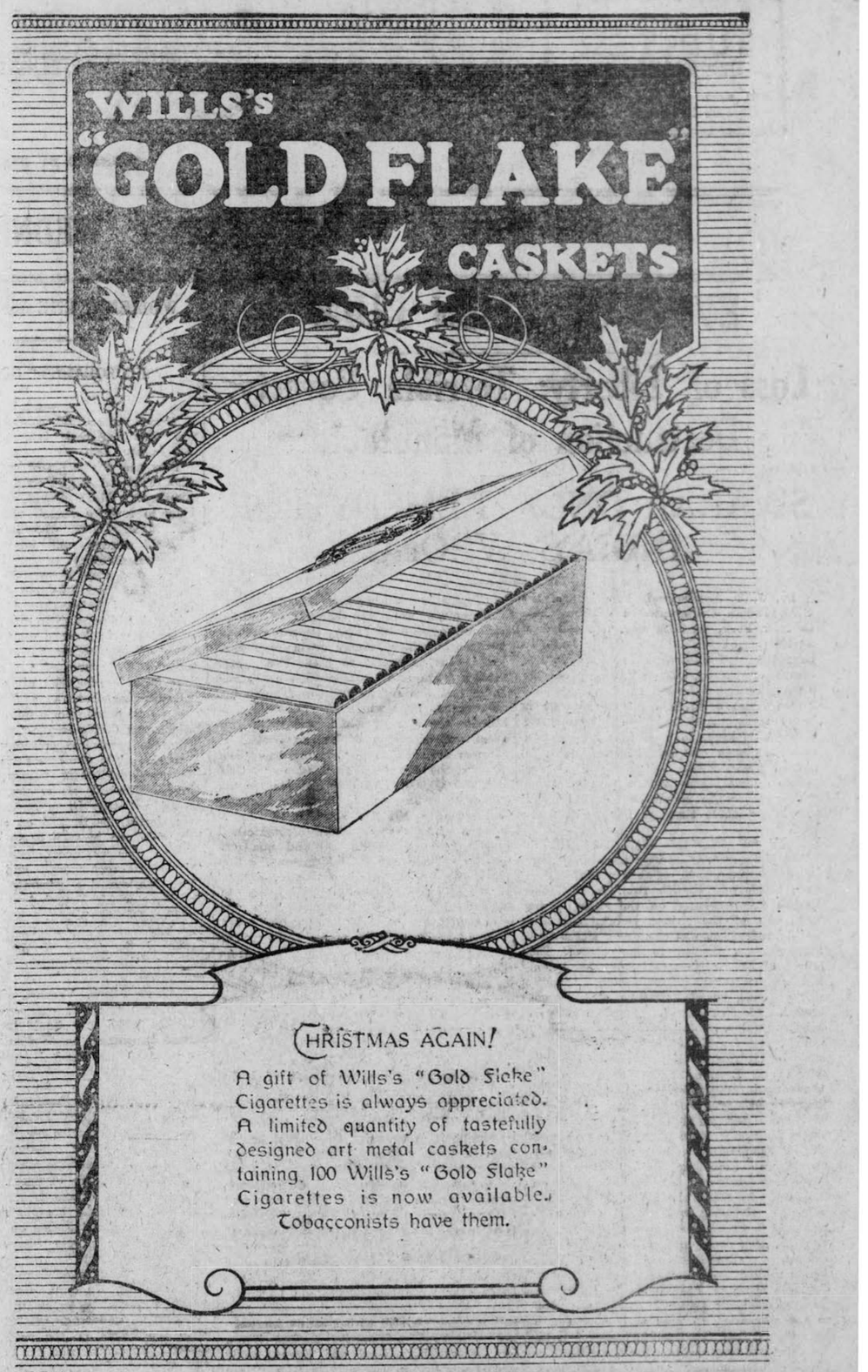
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The sixth session of the All-India Library Conference will be held at the Senate Hall of the University of Calcutta, College Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, (the 26th instant), at 4 p.m. and Thursday, (27th instant), at 1 p.m. when Dr. Annie Besant will preside.

Original papers dealing with Library Movement and Library Administration to be read at the Conference are invited. Such papers should reach the Secretaries on or before the 24th instant. A Library Exhibition will be held from the 24th to the 28th instant and suitable Exhibits (including Forms, Catalogues, Reports, etc., of the Libraries and Rare Books, Journals, Educative Charts, Pamphlets, etc.) will be thankfully received, and will be returned with due care after the Exhibition is over.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretaries, at 7, Rajendra Dutt Lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta.

Kasur (Lahore District), Dec. 17.—H. E. the Governor held a durbar at which he distributed rewards and sanads to persons of the taluqa who had done good work in helping the administration and in the service of the public.—A. P.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MR. JUSTICE DEVADOSS RETIRES

MADRAS CHIEF JUSTICE'S TRIBUTE

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

Eulogistic references were made in the High Court to-day by the Chief Justice and the Advocate-General the work of Mr. Justice Devadoss who is retiring to-day. Mr. Nugent Grant also paid a tribute to the retiring judge on behalf of the Bar.

SUCCESSOR.

It is stated that Dr. K. K. Pandalai, Chief Justice of the Small Causes Court will be appointed his successor and Dewan Bahadur O. Thanikachellam Chetty, Advocate, a prominent member of the "Justice" Party, will be appointed Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

PERMANENT JUDGES.

It is further said that the number of permanent judges of the High Court will be increased to fourteen as settled which will involve the cessation of the services of Mr. Justice Tiruvenkatachariar by the operation of the sixty years' rule in which case Mr. Justice Reilly will be made permanent and the other judgeship will go to Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Iyer, Advocate-General.

In this connection the "Hindu" understands that Mr. Allad: Krishna Iyer has been appointed Advocate-General.—A. P.

ALLEGED UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

MADRAS VAKIL AND PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Dec. 17.

In a petition for special leave to appeal against the order of the Madras High Court striking off Mr. Anandalwan from the roll of High Court of Vakils for unprofessional conduct, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of three members presided over by the Lord Chancellor decided that in view of the fact that questions of general importance were likely to be raised the petition should be heard at a bigger Board sittings.—Reuter.

CONCERT HALL FUND

THE DONATIONS

The following donations have been received, in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund", organised by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote:—

Sir Hormasji C. D. Adenwala, Rs. 500; Mr. D. Cowasji, Rs. 151; Bai Jerbai S. Parekh, Rs. 35; An Admirer, Rs. 30; Bai Pirojbai A. Paymaster, Rs. 25; Mr. Edulji S. Olpadwala, Rs. 25; Mr. Dadiba B. Motiwala, Rs. 25; Bai Goolbai S. Dubash, Rs. 20; Bai Maneckbai J. Daruwala, Rs. 20; Mr. and Mrs. Hormasji Jasoobhai, Rs. 15; Mr. and Mrs. Byramji Karanjia, Rs. 15; Mr. Byramji H. Governor, Rs. 15; Bai Goolbai N. Jijibhoy, Rs. 11; a faithful ex-pupil, Rs. 10; Mr. Nemesis N. S. Bengali, Rs. 10; Mrs. Maneckji Gastadji, Rs. 10; a sympathetic friend, Rs. 10; Mrs. Modi, Rs. 10; Bai Kharshedbai N. Mehta, Rs. 10; Bai Dosibai N. Lungrana, Rs. 10.

DONATIONS FOR CONCERT EXPENSES.

The following donations for Concert expenses have been received:—

Mrs. Bannbai A. Sutaria, Rs. 51; Bai Jerbai B. Bharucha, Rs. 25; a grateful pupil, Rs. 20; a Zoroastrian, Rs. 20; an ex-pupil, Rs. 15; In memory of Bai Dhanbaiji D. Olpadwala, Rs. 15; "From my dear niece" Rs. 11; Bai Mithibai S. Dubash, Rs. 10; From an ex-pupil, Rs. 10; "a sympathetic friend", Rs. 10; "a faithful pupil", Rs. 7; a Parsi lady, Rs. 5.

CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES.

Certificates and Prizes were awarded on the day of the Concert as under:—

(1) Miss Piroja Ardeshir Narielwalla, (2) Miss Hilla Sorabji Kapadia, (3) Miss Dina Edulji Billimoria, (4) Miss Jer. Burjorji Bharucha, (5) Miss Mehra Hormasji Chowna, and (6) Miss Mehru Behramji Karanjia.

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION AND TEN-BALE UNIT.

"NOT FEASIBLE AT PRESENT" SAYS THE BOARD

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Durgadutt Savalka, Begraj Gupta and Ratilal Thacker of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Limited, was received by the Board of the East India Cotton Association at the latter's office on Monday afternoon. The deputation, placed before the Board their views as to the necessity of the ten-bale unit contract. There was a prolonged exchange of views on the subject between the deputation and the Board. The argument that in the case of the adoption of the ten-bale unit contract, the contract would rule Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 lower at the time of the delivery period than the hundred-bale unit contract proved a stumbling block to the acceptance of the proposal of the deputation. The final decision at which the Board arrived was that the proposal of the Cotton Brokers' Association was not feasible for the present.

DHRUVA CRICKET SHIELD TOURNAMENT

The Dhruva Cricket Shield Tournament will be held from the 12th prox. (January). Entree fee per team is rupees ten only. Names of eighteen players of the team and the entree fee should reach the undersigned by the 6th January, 1929.

The ties shall be drawn on the 7th prox. at 8 a.m. The Tournament is open to School, College, Army, Police and Railway teams, and teams of registered clubs. Arrangements for the accommodations of the outstation teams will be made if the information is received four days before the commencement of the Tournament. For particulars write to the Hon. Secretary, The Dhruva Cricket Shield Tournament, Benares Hindu University.

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 19 1928

EVILS OF ALIEN RULE

Loss of Liberty: Terrible Poverty: Destruction of Manufacture

SWARAJ: ONLY REMEDY FOR INDIA'S WRONGS

Dr. J. T. Sunderland, President of the First Indian Conference in America held in New York, on 15th Oct. last delivered an address on "What it means in India to be ruled by a foreign nation" in the course of which, after dwelling on the poverty of India, he said:

One cause of India's impoverishment is heavy taxation. Taxation in England and Scotland is high, so high that Englishmen and Scotchmen complain bitterly even in normal times, times of peace. But the people of India are taxed more than twice as heavily as the people of England and more than three times as heavily as Scotland.

DECAY OF INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

Another cause of India's impoverishment is the destruction of her manufactures as a result of British rule. When the British first appeared on the scene, India was one of the richest countries of the world; indeed, it was her great riches that attracted the British to her shores. The source of her wealth was largely her splendid manufactures. Her cotton goods, silk goods, shawls, muslins of Dacca, brocades of Ahmedabad, rugs, pottery of Sind, Jewelry, metal work, and lapidary work, were famed not only all over Asia, but in all the leading markets of North Africa and Europe. What has become of those manufactures? For the most part they are utterly gone, destroyed. Hundreds of villages and towns of India in which these industries were carried on are now wholly depopulated, and millions of the people who were supported by this work have been scattered and driven back on the land, to share the already too scanty living of the poor ryot. What is the explanation? Great Britain wanted India's markets. She could not find entrance for British manufactures so long as India was supplied with manufactures of her own. So those of India must be sacrificed. England had all power in her hands, and so she proceeded to pass tariff and excise laws that ruined the manufactures of India and secured this market for the manufactures of Manchester and Birmingham. India could not retaliate with counter tariff laws, because she was at the mercy of the conqueror.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.

A third cause of India's impoverishment is the enormous and wholly unnecessary cost of her government. Writers in discussing the financial situation in India have often pointed out the fact that her Government is the most expensive in the world. Of course the reason is plain; it is because it is a government carried on by men from a distant country. These foreigners, having all power in their own hands, including power to create such offices as they choose and to attach to them such salaries as they see fit, naturally do not err on the side of making the offices too few, or the salaries and pensions too small. Nearly all the higher officials throughout India are British. The amount of money which the Indian people are required to pay as salaries to this great army of foreign civil servants and appointed higher officials, and then later, as pensions for the same after they have served a given number of years in India, is made a sort of general rendezvous and not in nine-tenths of the positions, quite as good service, and often much better, could be obtained for the Government at a fraction of the present cost, by employing educated and competent Indians, who much better understand the wants of the country, is demonstrably and incontrovertibly true. But that would not serve the purpose of England, who wants these lucrative offices for her sons. Hence poor Indian ryots must sweat and starve by the million, that an evergrowing army of foreign officials may have large salaries and fat pensions. And of course much of the money paid for these salaries, and practically all paid for pensions, goes permanently out of India.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Another burden on the people of India which they ought not to be compelled to bear, and which does much to increase their poverty, is the enormously heavy military expense of the government. India is made a sort of general rendezvous and training camp for the Empire, from which soldiers may at any time be drawn for service in distant lands—in many parts of Asia, in Africa, in the inlands of the sea, and even in Europe. Said Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman: "Famine-stricken India is being bled for the maintenance of England's world-wide Empire."

Numerous wars and campaigns are carried on, outside of India, expense for the conduct of which, wholly or in large part, India is compelled to bear. For such foreign wars and campaigns—in which India and the Indian people of India had no concern, from which they derived no benefit, the aim of which was solely conquest and extension of British power, India was required to pay during the last century the enormous total of more than Dol. 450,000,000. This does not include her expenditures in connection with the war in Europe in 1914-18. Towards the maintenance of that war India contributed 1,401,350 men-combatants and non-combatants. (These are official figures). She also paid was compelled to pay, despite her awful poverty—the terrible sum of £160,000,000 (Dol. 500,000,000). This was announced to the world as a "gift," but it was a gift only in name. As a matter of fact it was forced, coerced, wrung from the Indian people, as all India knows to its sorrow. Nor was this sum all. Other sums were contributed from India (under pressure, virtual compulsion) in different forms, under different names, all taken together, totalling—it is claimed—almost another Dol. 500,000,000. How many such burdens as these can the people of India bear, without being destroyed?

England claims that India pays her no "tribute." Technically this is true; but in reality it is very far from true. In the form of salaries spent largely in England, and pensions spent wholly there, interest drawn in England from Indian investments, "profits" made in India and sent "Home," and various forms of "exploitation" carried on in India for the benefit of Englishmen and England, a vast stream of wealth (whether it is called tribute or not) has been pouring into England from India ever since the East India Company landed there some three hundred years ago, and is going on still with steadily increasing volume. We denounce ancient Rome for impoverishing Gaul and Egypt, Sicily and Palestine, to enrich herself. We denounce Spain for robbing the New World and the Netherlands to amass wealth. England is following exactly the same practice in India. Is it strange that under her rule she has made India a land of wide-spread and continuous famine?

"LOSS OF LIBERTY."

But India's poverty, terrible as it is, only a part of the wrong done to her by England. The greatest injustice of all is the loss of her liberty—the fact that she is allowed no part in shaping her own destiny. India is kept in absolute subjection, yet her people are largely of Aryan blood, the finest race in Aisa. There are not wanting men among them, men in great numbers, who are the equals of their British masters in knowledge, ability, trustworthiness, in every high quality. Not only is such treatment of such a people tyranny in its worst form (as many Englishmen are gradually coming to realize) but it is a direct and complete violation of all those ideals of freedom and justice of which England boasts and in which Englishmen profess to believe. It is also really a most short-sighted policy as regards England's own interests. It is the kind of policy which cost her the American colonies, and later came near to costing her Canada, as well. If persisted in, it must cost her India also.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

What is the remedy for the evils and burdens under which the Indian people are suffering. How may they be relieved from their object and growing poverty? How can they be given prosperity, happiness and content?

Many answers are suggested. One is—lighter taxes. This of course is important; it is, indeed, vital. But how can it be brought about so long as the people have no power to change in the slightest degree the tax laws from which they suffer? The Government wants these heavy taxes for its own uses, and is constantly increasing the rates. The protests of the people fall on deaf ears. Taxts were never so high as they are now. Under the Government's so-called "New Reform Scheme" they are not lowered, but increased.

Another remedy suggested for India's suffering is that of enacting such legislation and inaugurating such measures as may be found necessary to restore as far as possible the industries which have been destroyed. This is exactly what India would like, and would bring about. If she had power—if she had self-rule; but will an alien government, one which has itself destroyed these industries for its own advantage, ever do this? Another remedy proposed is to reduce the unnecessary and illegitimate military expenses. This is easy to say, and of course is most reasonable. But how can it be brought about so long as the Government insists on such expenditures, and the people have no power to order the contrary?

Another thing urged is to stop the drain of wealth by England. But how can a single step be taken in this direction of stopping it, so long as absolutely all power is in the hands of the very men, who created the drain, who are enriched by it, and who are determined to continue it?

It all comes back to this:—The fundamental difficulty, the fundamental evil, the fundamental wrong, lies in the fact that India is a subject land, politically a slave land, ruled by foreigners. It is for this reason that she is unable to guard her own interests, unable to protect herself against unjust laws, unable to inaugurate those measures for her own advancement which must always come from those immediately concerned.

In other words, the only remedy for India's wrongs, her economic ills and her political degradation, is that which in all ages of the world and in all lands has been found to be the only possible remedy for the evils of foreign rule, and that is, the self-rule, which India is demanding. England knows this, and would perish before she would permit any foreign nation to rule her. Every nation in Europe knows it and hence every one would fight to the death before it would surrender its freedom and independence. Canada, Australia and New Zealand know it; therefore, although they are all children of Great Britain, not one of them would consent to remain in the British Empire unless permitted absolute freedom to make and administer its own laws, and therefore to protect itself and shape its own destiny.

Here lies India's only hope. She must become an absolutely independent nation with no connection with Great Britain, or else remaining in the British Empire, she must be given the place of a real partner (not that of a subordinate under a partner's name)—a place of as true freedom and of as perfect equality with the other partners in the Empire, as that of Australia, or New Zealand, or South Affica, or Canada.

We have now before us the data for understanding, in a measure at least, the meaning of India's struggle for freedom. It means the normal, necessary and just awakening and protest of a great people, too long held in subjection. It is the effort of a nation, once illustrious and still conscious of its inherent superiority, to rise from the dust, to stand once more upon its feet, to shake off fetters that have become unendurable. It is the endeavour of the Indian people to get for themselves again a country that, in a true sense, will be their own instead of remaining—as for more than a century and a half it has been a mere preserve of a foreign power—in John Stuart Mill's words, England's "human cattle farm."

WOMEN & THE GUILLOTINE

"SEX EQUALITY" IN FRANCE

Three women, all condemned to death, are awaiting their fate in the prison of St. Lazare here.

They are Mme. Kures, a Serbian subject who strangled a girl child in the Bois de Boulogne; Mme. David, who strangled a baby to revenge herself upon its mother; and Mme. Vabre, who murdered her 14-year-old stepson, and was condemned to death on Tuesday.

The first two occupy the cell in which Mata Hari, the Jovanese dancer and spy, was confined before her execution.

The death penalty in the case of women is generally in France commuted to a sentence of imprisonment for life, but all three of the crimes of which these women have been found guilty are of a particularly revolving character and there is discussion as to what the President of the Republic may decide in their cases.

In the meantime opinions are sharply divided. The famous French barrister Maitre Henri-Robert, thinks the sex of the three crifinals is no reason why the law should not take its course, and that women should be treated on a precise equality with men in such a matter.

The barristers who defended the women take a different view, and in each case there is planned a personal appeal to the President which French law provides for.

Mlle. Odette Simon, a barrister, who has large criminal practice, has already prepared the terms of the appeal to be made to the President on behalf of Blanche Vabre.

Madame Maria Verone, who is a leading French feminist, expresses the opinion that the same law should be applied with regard to women as to men, though she does not favour capital punishment.

KITCHENMAID AS PRINCES

CROWN JEWELS AND COURT DRESS

The young Princess Sibylla of Coburg, who has gone as lady-in-waiting with the Countess of Athlone to South Africa, was one of the royalties who figured in the astounding story of Martha Barth, an Ex-kitchen maid, who had posed successfully as Princess Margaret of Prussia, and who was charged before the court at Erfurt, Thuringia, with fraud and forgery.

Martha Barth, who appeared dressed in black velvet, with kid gloves, looked every inch a princess. She was accused of obtaining money by false pretences through pretending to be the illegitimate daughter of the ex-Kaiser's sister, the Queen of Greece.

MONEY FOR CROWN PRINCE.

Her victims were all small shopkeepers in South German towns, from whom she obtained goods on credit for her dispossessed Royal relatives ostensibly suffering poverty, as well as for herself.

For Princess Sibylla she pretended to need pace of fine quality with which to trim underclothing suitable for a fashionable boarding school. Her preference was for North German Royalties, and her most daring suggestion was the request for money to enable the Crown Prince to gain a divorce from his wife in order to marry him herself.

She pretended to have already gone through a morganatic marriage with the ex-Crown Prince.

But her favourite excuse was borrowing money on behalf of the ex-Kaiser's fourth son, Prince August Wilhelm, in whose household at Potsdam she had once served for some time as house-maid.

IMITATION JEWELS.

Martha Barth, who is herself the illigitimate daughter of an officer and a maid-servant, had served in Royal households for nearly 30years before she began her impersonations of royalties.

Her good manners, carefully copied from Royal princess, assisted by quantities of imitation jewels, helped to mantain the illusion.

She complained to-day that whenever she tried to drop her title of "Princess Margaret," and be herself again, people persisted in tapking her for the legitimate princess trying to travel incognito.

CREDULOUS WOMEN RUINED.

She also declared that people thrust their acquaintance and their offers of money upon her.

Two particularly credulous women who had such strong monarchist sympathies that they curtseyed in the street every time they passed an ex-officer, had been completely ruined by the money they lent her. They believed in her up to the last moment when they followed her to Potsdam and found her hobnobbing with the servants in the stable instead of with Prince Argust Wilhelm.

Letters from her princely "morganatic husband"—written by the accused and addressed to herself—were read in court this afternoon and caused great amusement. Photographs of Miss Barth in Court dress and wearing "Crown jewels" were also produced.

The accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

K.C.S ARE "TOILERS"

RUSSIAN LAW DISCUSSED IN THE HIGH COURT

There were some amusing comments on the meaning of the word "toiler," when arguments for the defence were heard by Mr. Justice MacKinnon in the King's Bench Division in the action in which Princess Olga Paley, the moryanatic wife of the late Grand Duke Paul of Russia, seeks to recover valuable works of art taken from her palace near Leningrad following the Bolshevist revolution. The hearing was again adjourned.

Mr. Samuel Dobrin, a Russian advocate, living at Hampstead, who said that he practised at the St. Petersburg Bar before the revolution, gave evidence that in his opinion the Russian courts would hold that Princess Paley's property came under the decree of 1921, the effect of which was that the property of a person who had fled Russia came under the ownership of the State. He believed that the Soviet had authority to sell her goods.

Mr. Jowitt, K.C., for the princess (reading a word used in the Soviet decrees): What is a "toiler?"

Mr. Dobrin: A toiler is a man who does not employ labour, and does not get an income from some one else's work.

In Russia were you a "toiler," as a barrister?—Yes.

Would Sir Patrick Hastings (for the defence) be regarded as a "toiler"?—I think so.

Mr. Justice Mackinnon: Even you would be a toiler, Mr. Jowitt.

Mr. Jowitt: Does the whole system of Russian law put people whom it pleases to call "toilers" in a special and privileged position?—Yes.

LADY MEHTA ON PURDAH WOMEN

WIFE OF AN INDIAN PREMIER LIFTS THE VEIL

An interesting account of women's life in an Indian State was given to a "Daily Express" representative, in an interview, by Lady Mehta, who is now in London with her husband, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Premier of the State of Bikaner.

Lady Mehta, who is a prominent educational reformer and feminist, talked with much animation on the subject of the ideas generally prevalent among Western peoples concerning the life led by women of the East.

"It is perhaps an unfortunate thing," she said, "that Western women know both so much and so little about the life of their sisters in India, and particularly in the Indian native States.

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

"They are apt, when thinking about an Indian State, to generalise on certain objectionable features, such as child marriages, the seclusion of womes by the 'purdah' system, and the personal misconduct of occasional highly placed individuals.

"All these evils certainly exist in one or more native States, but they are becoming increasingly uncommon.

"In Southern and Western India 'purdah,' the most obvious grievance, is not only uncommon, but unknown. In Bikaner, the State in Rajputana where I now live, it survives largely owing to traces of Mahomedan influence, but its existence is threatened. In the State of Baroda it has never flourished at any time.

"Though Bikaner is in a state of rapid transition, and I was the first woman to belong to a mixed club, Baroda is, from a woman's point of view, ahead not only of British India, but in some respects even of this country.

EQUAL FRANCHISE.

"Women have had equal franchise in Baroda since 1901, seventeen years before the first Englishwoman was given the vote.

"What about education? Well, we have taken particular care that our minds shall not be sacrificed in our ministrations. We have had compulsory education in Baroda for girls, as well as boys, since 1906, and raised the standard of literacy to about 48 per cent. as compared with 3 per cent. in the Bombay Presidency.

"Must a woman of India give up her profession when she marries? Well, there is no rule about it, but, as in the West, it usually happens so.

"But, then, we still consider housekeeping as good a profession as any."

ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 22 (SAT.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 23 (SUN.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 24 (MON.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Plaic—Cnnvention Pandal.

DECEMBER 25 (TUE.).

(1) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(2) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pondal.
(3) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal.
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 3 p.m. Subjects Committee Pandal 6 p.m.)
(4) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(5) Khilafat Conference
President—M. Mahomed Ali.
Place—Khilafat Pandal.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.
Place—Shraddhand Park.

DECEMBER 26 (WED.).

(1) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal,
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 8 a.m.).
(2) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(3) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Fandal.
(4) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(5) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(6) Khilafat Conference
(7) All-India Muslim League
Presilent—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh,
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(10) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal wir Singh.
(11) All-India Buddhist Conference
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Nar

DECEMBER 27 (THU.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travanc
(4) Khilafat Conference
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmuda
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bin Singh.
(7) Library Conference
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India States Subjests' Con
ence.
Place—Burrabazar.
(10) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Na

DECEMBER 28 (FRI.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travanco
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmuda
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(5) All-India States Subjests' Co
ence.
Place—Burrabazar.
(6) All India Library Conference.
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.

DECEMBER 29 (SAT.).

(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DECEMBER 30 (SUN.).

(1) Congress.
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DECEMBER 31 (MON.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.
DURING THE CONGRESS WEEK
Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—To be announced later.

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